

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 127

2 July 1981

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EUROPE IRRITATED WITH U.S. STANCE ON ARMS TALKS

LD011200 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--Concern and indignation with the position of Washington which is doing its utmost to put off the beginning of talks on curbing the race of nuclear missile armaments are mounting among the USA's European NATO allies. The U.S. administration, one can say, fools the West Europeans, lulling them by general foggy promises of "readiness" for talks. The latest evidence of that is statement over American television by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who refused to state any date, limiting himself to a remark that the administration is planning to start the talks some time next year.

The irritation with the U.S. stand in Western Europe is quite understandable. The governments of West European states are in a very difficult situation. They encounter a wave of mass protests in their countries against the transformation of Europe into a launching pad of American nuclear rockets. The leaders of these governments are trying to suppress the protests by allegations that the U.S. administration will shortly start talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of armaments. Haig's remarks show that the Americans do not want to understand their allies' position even for appearance's sake.

Some political figures in Western Europe are trying to whitewash Washington's peace-endangering position in Europe by allegations that the Reagan administration has not so far defined its foreign policy. That is far from being the case. It is becoming increasingly more obvious that the U.S. administration follows, defiantly and with good consideration, the policy for an unrestrained arms race, confrontation and undermining of detente. This is evidenced by practically the whole of the new administration's activity actually from the first day of its advent to power.

The basic aim of the U.S. leaders is to upset the approximate parity in armaments between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to dictate its will.

The American strategists have chosen Europe as the chief arena for attaining this goal. Hence the intention to deploy at any cost a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe targeted on the USSR. Hence the Pentagon's absurd theory about the possibility of launching a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Hence the impudent pressure on the European allies to make them join unconditionally Washington's bellicose course. Criminally playing with the destinies of millions of Europeans, the U.S. administration would like to put the entire risk of a possible nuclear conflict on Europe and itself to stand aside.

The talks on curbing the arms race do not tally, therefore, with the policy of the U.S. administration. And if Washington does not declare this directly, this is only because it wants to bide its time. It needs time to place a fait accompli before the West Europeans, primarily as regards its nuclear missiles in Europe.

Taking into account the seriousness of the emergent situation, the Soviet Union believes that there is now no task more urgent, more serious than the discontinuation of the arms race. Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his yesterday's speech that "it would make sense to start in the present situation with a limitation of the nuclear arms race in Europe. We are ready to sit down at the negotiating table on that issue even tomorrow."

BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON IMPORTANCE OF ARMS TALKS

PM011027 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 9

[Correspondent in the FRG Anatoliy Frenkin interview with Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Willy Brandt under the rubric "Topical Interview:" "Willy Brandt: For Urgent and Serious Talks"—date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you evaluate the state of relations between our countries at present? What, in your view, could help to improve them?

[Answer] Bilateral relations between our two states depend, of course, on what is termed the general state of the weather in the world. Irrespective of their size and other characteristics, the two states do not live in isolation but belong to definite alliance systems and associations. Despite this, I believe it was and remains in the general interests of both the FRG and the Soviet Union to further develop and improve the business-like cooperation which is being implemented in various spheres and to maintain regular discussions on important issues as far as possible. In this respect people in the Federal Republic are pinning considerable hopes on General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's visit which, we hope, can still take place this year.

[Question] We hope, Mr Chairman, that you realize the concern aroused in our country by the plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in the FRG and certain other West European countries. What is your personal stance on this issue as a well-known supporter of peace who advocates that Europe be saved from nuclear war?

[Answer] On this important issue I would not like to anticipate the talks which I intend and will be able to hold in Moscow. I set out my opinion and that of my party briefly in a speech in the Bundestag in Bonn. At the same time, without going into the very important technical details, I would like to restate the position which I expressed on the first question: I am hoping for serious and urgent talks—primarily between the two great powers. These talks must lead to a reduction and not to a further growth in the two sides' armaments; only then will they have a point. For all the present difficulties, I am hoping for a development which will tend toward an approximate equality of forces possibly at a lower level, using the concept which played a definite role in the joint declaration signed by General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In addition to this and without underestimating it, I also advocate an outcome to the talks in Madrid which would make it possible to hold a special European conference on arms limitation and reduction question and, in particular, on confidence--building measures.

ABILITY TO MATCH U.S. ARMS BUILDUP STRESSED

PM011101 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Col Gen Engr V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister for armaments: "High Degree of Technical Equipping"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the country's economic and scientific and technical potential, which has been growing steadily under the conditions of developed socialism, and in light of the imperialist states' aggressive preparations, the real military danger to the socialist community countries emanating from the and the unrestrained arms race in the capitalist world, our party and government and the Soviet people are supplying the armed forces with the most sophisticated weapons and military equipment and are tirelessly concerned to ensure that, in terms of their armament and technical equipping, they are up to the standard of the requirements of modern warfare. Our army and navy today have everything necessary for the reliable defense of the gains of socialism and the resolute defeat of any aggressor.

The strategic missile forces have sufficient combat potential. Our missiles have powerful thermonuclear warheads, a high degree of accuracy and are in a state of constant combat readiness.

The ground forces are provided with first-class armaments and military equipment. Their main strike force consists of the armored troops, which have considerable resistance to the impact of weapons of mass destruction, a high degree of maneuverability and great firepower. The motorized rifle units and formations are equipped with high mobility mechanized infantry combat vehicles and can rapidly cover great distances. They can join battle on the move, without subunits disembarking, and fight in collaboration with tanks, maneuver rapidly on the battlefield, cross water obstacles on the march and mount an offensive rapidly on radiation-contaminated terrain.

In recent years the fire power of the ground forces' missile troops and artillery has grown considerably. The ground forces missile forces are equipped with nuclear warheads and the mobility and effectiveness of their utilization has increased, which enables them to resolve tasks of destroying and neutralizing targets over the full area of combat operations.

The engineering and chemical troops and signal troops have modern equipment.

The air defense forces have formidable modern weapons and reliable equipment. They have highly effective antiaircraft missile complexes, supersonic fighter-interceptors, sophisticated radar stations, automated control systems and communications facilities. This ensures the prompt detection, steady tracking and destruction of any airborne targets, including those flying at minimal altitudes.

Profound qualitative changes have been wrought in the air force. Our fighters, equipped with air-to-air missiles, can destroy the manned and unmanned aircraft of the probable enemy throughout the range of altitudes and flying speeds. Missile-carrying aircraft equipped with powerful highly accurate guided weapons and fitted with all-weather navigation and sighting systems can use nuclear and conventional munitions to strike any ground-based targets, including small and moving targets, outside the range of the air defense guns. Military transport aircraft can transfer troops and combat equipment, including tanks, over long distances by air and land them.

Soviet scientists and designers have created vertical take off and landing aircraft. Soviet helicopter building has also achieved great successes.

The Soviet Navy has become a nuclear missile navy capable of conducting successful combat operations in any part of the world. Our nuclear-powered submarines armed with ballistic missiles with high-yield warheads serve as a reliable means of restraining aggressors.

Aircraft-carrying missile and anti-submarine warfare ships incorporate the latest achievements of our power engineering, missile building, aircraft equipment and radioelectronics.

Such is the present standard of the Soviet Armed Forces' technical equipping, created by Soviet people's labor. This high standard enables the army and navy to resolve successfully the complex and crucial tasks facing them in ensuring the reliable security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

In speaking of this, it must be stressed most clearly: Our part and its Central Committee and the Soviet Government are compelled to earmark for the improvement of armaments and military equipment the funds necessary to maintain the high combat readiness of the army and navy and to safeguard the security of the socialist fatherland and our allies. Compelled indeed, for the Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of armament, has never been and never will be the initiator of an arms race. Its concern for the consolidation of defense capability is occasioned by the danger of war issuing from imperialism. "...Anyone who is familiar with the history of postwar years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "will easily remember that the arms race developed on the 'action and counteraction' principle. The West issued a challenge and the Soviet Union had to accept the challenge."

In the past decade strategic military equilibrium has emerged in the world between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries. This equilibrium is a gain of fundamental, historical significance. It objectively helps conserve peace in the world and accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples.

Disregarding the peoples' interests, the imperialists, leaders of the NATO bloc and, above all, the United States, have now adopted a policy of upsetting this prevailing world military equilibrium in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. The NATO countries' military spending is growing on an unprecedented scale. In the United States a huge part of these funds goes to develop new types of strategic nuclear weapons. The creation of a new generation of ICBM's and strategic cruise missiles, the development of laser weapons for possible deployment on space hardware, the desire to deploy on the territory of West European countries, notably the FRG, new American nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and our allies—all this is incontrovertible evidence of imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority.

In the West voices are now constantly being heard to say that the United States must be "stronger than everyone in the world," that the NATO bloc must build up its arms and thereby exert constant pressure on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and that the United States and NATO must be ready to make "strong, preemptive and destructive strikes" on our country.

These ambitious appeals and various kinds of threats are designed for the nervous. Those Western circles which hope to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union should always remember the potential of our socialist country. "...The economy, science and technology in our country are now at such a high level," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, points out, "that we are capable of creating within a very short time any type of weapon on which the enemies of peace might like to gamble."

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are waging an indefatigable struggle to strengthen peace, to ease tension and to curb the arms race. "THE ENSURING OF PEACE WAS, IS AND REMAINS THE HIGHEST FOREIGN POLICY GOAL OF THE SOVIET STATE," [capitalized passage published in boldface] The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the parliaments and peoples of the world," adopted by the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, emphasizes. At the same time, if the imperialists arm themselves, our country cannot remain indifferent to this. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress: "We have not sought and do not seek military superiority over the other side. This is not our policy. But nor will we allow such superiority to be created over us."

Such attempts, as well as talking with us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile!" This warning was reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the festivities in Kiev and Tbilisi.

Seeking to secure military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the imperialists of the United States and other countries place special emphasis on the qualitative improvement of arms and military hardware. Accordingly our efforts, too, are directed toward a continued scientific quest. The interests of the motherland's defense demand the efficient utilization of the results of scientific and technical progress to create promising models of weapons and combat hardware. As a system of scientifically substantiated views on questions of the development of arms and combat hardware, our unified military-technical policy serves us well in maintaining the technical equipment of the armed forces at the level of modern requirements.

The unified military-technical policy orients our scientists toward resolving long-term problems of military affairs in order to satisfy most fully and comprehensively both today and in the future the needs of the country's defense for modern means of conducting combat operations. It ensures the alliance of industry with science in the interest of creating highly efficient models of weapons and hardware with the very best tactical and technical specifications. Further, it is its task to ensure the rational improvement of arms and combat hardware, to save military labor on the basis of its broad mechanization and the comprehensive automation of the most important processes in the operation of equipment; to improve in every possible way existing methods of managing troops and weapons and to develop new methods, and to develop control equipment.

The continuing scientific and technical revolution makes it possible to create and improve arms and combat hardware at a fast pace. Of course, any stagnation in this sphere could be fraught with great consequences. Our scientific and technical cadres must always remember this and work with an eye to the long term, striving persistently to ensure that our Soviet weapons are always powerful, most sophisticated and formidable to any aggressor.

A high level of technical equipment undoubtedly plays a decisive role in achieving victory over an enemy. But at the same time it is quite obvious that, however well our army is equipped and whatever hardware it possesses, this alone is not enough. The servicemen to whom weapons are entrusted must have excellent knowledge of them, master them and take a creative and responsible approach to resolving practical tasks.

The skill of personnel, their ability to get the maximum possible out of weapons and hardware, the high political awareness of servicemen and their morale determine the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces in the highest degree. This is why our party has always attached very great significance to training and educating personnel and to improving the teaching material base in the army and navy. In-depth study of weapons and hardware and the ability to master them to perfection--this is the most important task for army and navy personnel.

It must always be remembered here that the hardware and weapons entrusted to servicemen for the motherland's defense cost a great deal and represent great material valuables. Therefore it is very important that every serviceman correctly maintain equipment, always keep it in good repair and maintain it in a state of constant combat readiness.

One further necessary remark. The improvement of weapons and combat hardware is not just a matter for researchers and designers. Great potential for such improvement is revealed in the course of troops' combat training and commanders, staffs and political organs must utilize this potential in every possible way.

Displaying a firm will for peace and waging an indefatigable struggle to preserve and develop international detente, our party and the Soviet Government are tirelessly strengthening the Soviet state's defense capability and its armed forces. Surrounded by the love of the whole people, the motherland's defenders are vigilantly standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor, learning how to master the hardware and weapons entrusted to them and successfully resolving the tasks that confront them.

WPC'S ZHUKOV ECHOES USSR SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

PM011025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by WPC Presidium member Yuriy Zhukov: "Time Will Not Wait"]

[Text] The world's newspapers and radio and television stations have reported the appeal "To the parliaments and peoples of the world" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's suggestion.

Peace-loving forces warmly support the call for a halt to the arms race and a start to talks resulting in the prevention of a new round of the nuclear arms race--honest, equitable talks without any preliminary conditions or attempts at diktat.

As expected, bellicose reactionary circles are doing their utmost to blunt the influence of the new Soviet initiative on world public opinion by brandishing the imaginary "Soviet military threat" bugbear once again.

This makes the immediate development of most vigorous actions by all who hold dear people's right to live all the more important. "There can be no standing on the sidelines or assuming an air of indifference in this matter: It concerns each and every one of us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

The facts show that the influence of the ideas of peace on the broadest public circles is growing steadily. Alongside the peace supporters in the 137 states united under the leadership of the WPC there are appearing in the international arena new public movements and organizations which sometimes take issue with us on many points but are nevertheless aware of the importance and urgency of the task of struggling for peace and are therefore increasingly undertaking actions either together with the peace supporters' movement or in parallel with it--actions of vital importance in terms of mankind's salvation from a disastrous nuclear war.

"Different views should not be an obstacle in the struggle to safeguard the basic right of every person--the right to live", Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in conversation with Olaf Palme, chairman of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security issues, a nongovernmental international organization, and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic party.

A flexible and purposeful approach offers new and veritably immense opportunities in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat. These opportunities were convincingly demonstrated back in September 1980 by the world parliament of the peoples in Sofia which was attended by more than 200 parliamentarians from various countries, around 200 trade union leaders, envoys from more than 100 international organizations, including 18 representatives of specialized UN institutions, committees and commissions, envoys from the OAU, representatives of OPEC and ministers from various states....

The dangerous exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the actions of belligerent militarist circles headed by U.S. imperialism demands the further widening of the struggle to wreck their adventurist plans.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal makes every parliamentarian aware of his responsibility for the current development of the international situation and there can be no doubt that the broadest people's masses will closely monitor the reaction of their countries' parliaments to this initiative. Larger and larger mass demonstrations demanding an end to the arms race and talks on their reduction are a vivid reminder to parliamentarians of the electorate's desire for peace. They await a reply. Indeed, as the Supreme Soviet appeal says, "Each negotiating day lost increases the risk of a nuclear conflict.... Time will not wait!"

The rapid widening of the worldwide circle of participants in this struggle of the whole people is a sign of the times. It now embraces even certain military specialists who have quit capitalist countries' armies in order to take their place in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war fraught with horrific consequences.

For example, a book called "General for Peace" was recently published in Austria. In it prominent military specialists who participated in the world parliament of the peoples and British General Harbottle, U.S. Admiral Lee and others analyzed most competently and condemned the Pentagon's dangerous plans to essentially transform the entire world into an area for nuclear missile confrontation.

Almost simultaneously, Italian General Pasti (once a prominent NATO military commander, now a senator), General Bastian, former commander of the Bundeswehr's 12th Tank Division, General Costa Gomes, former Portuguese president, General (Von Meynenfeldt) from the Netherlands and Greek General Koumanakos appealed to the governments of the countries that signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They resolutely condemned the dangerous plan to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and stated: "The soldier's honor today consists of preventing war. We are brought up in the traditions of discharging our military duty to our peoples but today we see it as our duty to advocate the prevention of war."

On 23 June U.S. Admiral Noel Gayler, who participated in strategic planning, commanded U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific Ocean and, prior to his retirement, was director of the National Security Agency, wrote an article in the Washington POST in which he stated that "current U.S. policy has reached a dead end" and he actively supported well-known U.S. political figure George Kennan's proposal that "both sides immediately reduce all nuclear arms of all types by 50 percent and stop squabbling over details."

The British Labor Party and a number of other socialist and social democratic parties are becoming increasingly active in their opposition to the nuclear arms race. There was universal interest in the bold initiative by the left wing of the FRG's Social Democratic Party which came out against NATO's nuclear missile plans. It even got to the stage where 10 Bundestag deputies from the ruling party refused to support the deployment of medium-range missiles in the FRG.

There is a widespread response throughout the world to the initiative by eminent U.S. doctors exposing the plans of those who openly advocate using nuclear weapons.

The facts show what immense untapped potential the public forces advocating the preservation and strengthening of peace have at their disposal. In these conditions even the ruling circles of a number of NATO countries are starting to wonder whether it is a good thing to deploy the new U.S. nuclear weapons on their territory. No wonder the Pentagon and the NATO Council sounded the alarm, calling the governments of certain allied states "to order."

For example, Gen Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, said in an interview published at the beginning of June by the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: "A craving for neutralism is making itself felt in some countries. The opponents of nuclear weapons are demonstrating again in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the FRG. We had hoped (!) that those demonstrations were part of the past. These movements involving opponents of nuclear weapons frequently reflect sentiments in favor of unilateral (!) disarmament."

Further on Rogers said that the growing antiwar mood in Western Europe is "highly dangerous" and he brought up the imaginary "Soviet threat" once again.

Then the correspondent put a most interesting question which was rather awkward for the general: "Why are the (West) European allies (of the United States) clearly indifferent (!) to the Soviet threat?"

"Do they believe that the United States is exaggerating the danger?" The NATO supreme commander was taken unawares and made a very meaningful admission: "In my view, the leaders of the West European countries are aware of the danger....but we must make sure that the peoples of these countries also realize the gravity of the situation...."

So that is the root of the matter! The peoples of the NATO countries are becoming more and more active in the struggle against the military threat and the further they go the more difficult it becomes for pro-American governments to convince them of the advisability of the nuclear arms race by citing Washington's fictional "Soviet military threat."

"Ban the bomb"--This refrain of the fifties is audible all over Europe and is threatening to wreck the nuclear defense strategy of the NATO countries' government and revive anti-American protests, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, published in Western Europe, writes.

"Alarmed by what they regard as the growing danger of nuclear war in Europe, protest groups are forming a radical movement against nuclear weapons. Its aim is to wreck NATO's plans vis-a-vis new nuclear missile systems."

Seeing this, U.S. propaganda services are doubling and trebling propaganda against the peace fighters, portraying them as "Soviet agents."

Regimes obedient to the United States are trying to ignore these noisy and every growing protests by their peoples. But it is becoming harder and harder. That is why the governments of certain NATO countries are delaying the preparations for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on their land and are demanding that the United States agree to resume the nuclear arms limitation talks with the USSR which the United States broke off.

At the 6-8 June Stockholm international conference against the arms race 160 representatives of 85 organizations and movements from 30 European countries, the United States and Canada, and also 13 international organizations conducted a wide exchange of views in connection with the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. For many of the people from Western countries it was the first time they had sat down at the same table with representatives of the socialist countries with whom they are deeply at odds ideologically and politically. Nevertheless, the meeting participants were able to lay aside their differences, find a common language and agree on joint actions against the arms race.

As is known, certain influential Western public circles, sincerely interested in halting the arms race, are still reluctant to have contacts with the movement of peace supporters which the reactionary press falsely represents as "procommunist." Nevertheless, these circles also deem it necessary and important to enter into dialogue with socialist countries' representatives. I have in mind, for example, organizations such as the Commission for Disarmament set up by the Socialist International and headed by its vice president, prominent Finnish figure Sorsa, the aforementioned Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues headed by Palme, the World Federation of United Nations Associations and others.

The more openly the Pentagon and NATO expound their dangerous plans the wider becomes the range of public movements and organizations opposing these plans and the more evident their desire to impede the "strategy of the absurd," as the well-known French politician Sudreau called it.

The Western military industrial complexes are happy as long as those who are seeking to implement the insane arms race manage to impose incredibly inflated military budgets on the NATO countries. This makes it all the more important to constantly increase resistance to this ruinous policy on the part of all sober-minded people of the world.

The forum of peace-loving forces, which will assemble, after due preparation, in Vienna in November, will be a new and extremely important stage in the coordination of the efforts of all who cherish the future of modern civilization and who are prepared to boldly counterpose to the dangerous, bellicose policy of the Pentagon and NATO a policy of peaceful co-existence, detente, arms reduction and mutually advantageous international cooperation on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security for all.

"I am convinced," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his Kremlin speech on 18 June, "that the influence of the ideas of peace on government and parliamentary circles will grow and that the thunderclouds of war will eventually be dispersed through the efforts of the peoples." The confidence of our party and state leader is shared by hundreds of millions of peace supporters who are ready to resolutely rebuff the imperialists' insane plans whatever efforts and sacrifices the solution of this difficult but noble task might require.

Time will not wait! It demands immediate and more vigorous antiwar actions by one and all. "Peace is the common property of mankind and, today, the paramount condition of its existence. It must be preserved and reliably safeguarded and this can only be done through joint efforts"—these sincere words from the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal must reach into the depths of human hearts. Everything must be done to block the path of lovers of unlimited arms and military adventures!

U.S. POSTPONING TALKS TO ENSURE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD301804 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Nikolay Baratov]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS --NATO experts have met in Brussels today to discuss detailed plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is symptomatic that high-ranking brass from the NATO countries are going to talk over plans for the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles at a time when Washington has again postponed indefinitely strategic arms limitation talks. As Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, said last Sunday, the Soviet-American talks on this problem could only begin somewhere next year.

It should be recalled that the United States' West European NATO allies gave their consent to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the condition that the question of strategic arms limitation was tackled in parallel. The West Europeans' position was reflected in the well-known "two-track" decision taken by NATO in December 1979.

Facts show, however, that the Reagan administration would like to pursue another parallel. It is procrastinating time doing everything it can to secure the earliest possible deployment of its nuclear missiles in West European countries.

III. 2 Jul 81

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
C O M M U N I S T R E L A T I O N S

BB 1

TIKHONOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA TALKS

LD011726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today for Sofia to attend the 35th CEMA session. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Rusakov, CPSU Central committee secretary; and other officials.

Session Opens in Sofia

LD020702 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0646 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jul (TASS)--Progress in implementing the comprehensive program and questions on the further deepening and expansion of socialist economic integration are to be discussed by participants in the 35th meeting of CEMA. The CEMA session opened today in the Bulgarian capital. The meeting is being held at the level of heads of government.

EUROPEAN 'INITIATIVE' ON AFGHANISTAN SCORED

LD011320 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 1 Jul 81

["Unseemly Manoeuvres"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 1 Jul, TASS--In a statement for the press U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig welcomed the so-called "initiative" of the member-countries of the European Council as regards the situation, which has taken shape around Afghanistan. The substance of this initiative, which is based on the British proposals, is to convene a certain "international conference," whose participants, chiefly the countries of the West as well as China, would discuss the Afghan problem without the participation of representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But what is the cause of this stand of Washington, which is known to have unleashed and to be continuing the undeclared war against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and preventing a political settlement? In the opinion of observers, Alexander Haig's statement is motivated by the fact that the "initiative" of the European Council is actually directed at excluding the main and basic side--the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--from a quest for a settlement of the "Afghan problem."

As is known, a real way to the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is set forth in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980. The essence of the proposals by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to hold talks between Afghanistan and its neighbours, above all with Iran and Pakistan, and ensure guarantees of an agreement on the part of the USSR and the USA. Had an agreement on political settlement been reached, it would make it possible to fix, in agreement with the Afghan side, the time-table and procedure of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Nonresumption of intervention against Afghanistan must be reliable and guaranteed. The statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14 specially stresses that "questions concerning the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed and all the more decided without the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or without its knowledge."

The Soviet Union's stand on the peace initiatives of the Afghan leadership is generally known: While actively coming out in support of Afghanistan's peace initiatives, it views these initiatives also in the context of normalization of the situation in the region as a whole and expresses readiness to participate in a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, both separately and in linkage with questions pertaining to the security of the Persian Gulf. Naturally, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed.

Obviously that it is not an escalation of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan and not the attempts by some circles in the world to decide the destiny of the Afghan people behind its back, but the talks on a broad constructive basis which are the only way to peace in the region. There is no other sensible alternative.

REAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA'S FRASER

LD011042 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Jul, TASS--U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Prime Minister of Australia Malcolm Fraser held talks here on Tuesday. As was expected, they discussed chiefly the questions of strengthening bilateral military cooperation to which Washington attaches special importance because of its militaristic preparations in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. To judge by the pronouncements of a high-ranking White House spokesman, who preferred to remain anonymous in the press, Reagan's administration was seeking at the talks to further draw Australia within the orbit of its global strategy. The Malcolm Fraser government, which is known for its diehard anti-Sovietism and views in the spirit of the cold-war times, met these claims of the United States though they infringe on Australia's national sovereignty and may have extremely dangerous consequences for it. During the talks Malcolm Fraser assured the American side that his government would continue to increase yearly its military budget by 6-7 per cent, that is by a much greater margin than the United States' NATO allies. Moreover, the two sides agreed in principle on transit services for American B-52 strategic bombers at Australian military bases. The Pentagon intends to base such bombers on Diego Garcia atoll and to use them for "patrolling" the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis.

At the same time, despite massive pressure, Washington failed to wrest from the prime minister a firm pledge to contribute an Australian military contingent to the so-called "multinational force" on the Sinai, a force needed by the United States to mask its military penetration in the Middle East. Observers say that the idea of Australia's participation in Washington's dangerous game is meeting with broad opposition in Australia where people are apprehensive that such a step may have adverse consequences for relations with Arab countries.

The talks in Washington also brought out a number of other differences in relations between the two countries. Malcolm Fraser reportedly expressed displeasure with the selfish monetary policy of Washington which artificially raises the dollar's rate in an attempt to make its "partners" bear the brunt of its economic difficulties. The public in Australia also bitterly resents the fact that American business shows disregard for Australian laws. Thus branches of American "international corporations" in Australia are governed by American, and not local laws. During the talks in Washington the sides agreed to discuss these problems in greater detail at a later date.

REACTION TO PCF MINISTERS CALLED 'INTERFERENCE'

PM010943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS reports: "Unceremonious Interference"]

[Text] Washington, 25 June--The United States has interfered unceremoniously in France's affairs. The U.S. secretary of state sharply attacked F. Mitterrand's government in connection with the inclusion of Communist Party representatives in the French Government, threatening that this "will affect the content and tone" of the two countries' relations.

As AP notes, this statement was personally approved by President R. Reagan.

At the same time "U.S. concern" in connection with the inclusion of communists in the government was expressed unceremoniously by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who was in Paris.

The capital's Washington POST newspaper writes on the State Department statement: "It reflected the embarrassment of the government, which has made anticommunism the basis of its foreign policy but simultaneously seeks good relations with Mitterrand since his Socialist Party has gained control of the presidency and parliament." The administration, the newspaper stresses, is concerned that the French have "created a precedent for other West European countries."

As a CBS television correspondent reported, "State Department officials have made it known that the participation of communists in the French Government will force the U.S. foreign policy department to assess more carefully the information it supplies to France, particularly on questions of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe."

Paris, 25 June--The U.S. interference in France's internal affairs is being sharply criticized in the French capital. Paris newspapers, in particular LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, single out the words of the country's president, F. Mitterrand, to the effect that "French policy belongs to France, and that will continue to be the case in the future."

A correspondent of America's ABC television company, in his turn, stated in a report from Paris: "Mitterrand has made it clear to Vice President Bush that France's internal affairs must concern nobody but the French themselves."

M. Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, speaking on national television, expressed indignation in connection with the U.S. State Department statement on the communists' participation in the French Government. Millions of French men and women will regard such a statement as unacceptable. The creation of a French Government is a matter for the French people.

CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY TOWARD USSR CITED

PM011053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Increasing Alarm"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun--The malicious anti-Soviet rhetoric from the White House and the Reagan administration's course toward confrontation with the USSR are causing increasing alarm in the United States itself. The recent series of anti-Soviet statements made at a press conference by the U.S. President and also by Secretary of State Haig in Beijing have been termed "provocative" by the well-known U.S. commentator J. Kraft. In an article published in the Washington POST he stresses that these statements "have given the world the impression that U.S. policy with regard to Russia--if so high-flown a term may be applied to such an empty object (since the so-called 'policy' amounts merely to hostility toward the USSR)--consists in provoking the Soviet Union."

"For those people with no special liking for Secretary of State Haig, all this merely confirms the stereotyped image of a power-mad general who does not consider himself bound by realistic considerations of the need to hold talks with the Soviet Union," the author writes. "But even those who supported the secretary of state and admired his grasp of global strategy are now compelled to ask how he could be party to such a degradation of the diplomatic process."

"Perhaps we are simply mistaken about Haig. It could be that he is no profound genius but says everything that comes into his head and that what has been taken for a show of strategic thinking was simply the mindless reiteration of ideas which he often heard from Nixon, Kissinger and the others he has served in recent years."

Be that as it may, J. Kraft writes in conclusion, the secretary of state must now expound his political course clearly. "The United States," as he stressed, "is now forging ahead almost blindly toward an extraordinarily dangerous storm in relations with the Soviet Union."

The Washington POST also features an article by Adm N. Gayler, former commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, who calls for urgent measures to be taken to find a way out of the "nuclear trap."

He notes that with every passing day the nuclear arms race increases the danger of thermonuclear war which will wipe whole peoples and states from the face of the earth. The admiral demonstrates the futility of attempts to gain military superiority by an unlimited buildup of nuclear arms. N. Gayler believes that the only realistic way out of the "trap" is to reduce nuclear arsenals with the help of talks and to renounce the first use of such weapons against one another. "Our present policy has reached an impasse," he states.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY URGES KOREAN UNIFICATION

PM301022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov article under the rubric "Commentators Column": "Resolute Demand"]

[Text] The world's progressive public is currently joining in the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

As is known, the South Korean regime's aggression and the intervention of the United States and its allies were unleashed in 1950 with a view to hindering the building of a new life in the DPRK, suppressing the South Korean population's struggle for democratic freedoms and social progress and thwarting the country's national reunification. The military brigandage on the Korean Peninsula was essential for Washington to build an advance base for increasing tensions in this region of Northeast Asia and set up a base for posing a threat to other peoples.

The U.S. military presence in the southern half of Korea and open interference in its internal affairs help the existence of the Seoul "regime" of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists.

The timeservers step up a campaign of sanguinary terrorism and repression against the people and crack down upon the South Korean people's movement for freedom and democracy for the sake of their masters across the ocean.

The Seoul clique backed by the United States stages military exercises together with the U.S. occupation troops in the area very close to the demarcation line. At the same time, the existence of the antipopular "government" opens a door for neocolonialist infiltration into South Korea.

The policy of U.S. imperialism to keep its military presence in the Korean Peninsula and expand its military and financial aid to the Seoul dictatorial regime is directed at maintaining the source of grave tensions in Northeast Asia. The United States bars the realization of the constructive initiatives for Korean reunification, trampling underfoot the right of the Korean people to reunification.

The true friends of the Korean people and all the peace-loving and progressive forces, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, resolutely demand an end to the arbitrariness of U.S. imperialism in the Korean Peninsula and support the struggle of the South Korean patriots against the bloody dictatorship of the puppets and all efforts to reunify Korea on a peaceful and democratic principle, free from outside interference.

AFGHAN ENVOY SCORES EUROPEAN 'INITIATIVE'

LD011655 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The formation of the National Fatherland Front is of great historical and political significance for the Afghan people, for the development of the country and our national democratic revolution. This has been stated by the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union Habib Mangal, who addressed a press conference here today. He emphasized that the formation of the National Fatherland Front gave the people of Afghanistan for the first time in its history the right to decide its own future itself.

Habib Mangal pointed out that the national democratic April revolution had been put forward by the freedom-loving Afghan people. A democratic state was formed as a result of the April revolution, the ambassador said. The state is based on the alliance of the working class, peasantry, handicraftsmen, traders, owners of industrial enterprises, representatives of all peoples, nationalities and religions.

The task of the National Fatherland Front is to lead the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan a new just society in Afghanistan. [as received] stressed Habib Mangal, and the very fact of the formation of the National Fatherland front shows that our people was rallying still closer around the party and the government. Replying to questions of foreign correspondents about the so-called "initiative" of the countries, members of the European Council, which concerns the situation around Afghanistan and convocation in this connection of some "international conference", the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said that his government did not accept "any policy, any manoeuvres, any political subterfuges aimed at making the problem of Afghanistan international."

The events, which are taking place in our country, he stressed, are entirely our internal affairs, that can be resolved by our people alone under the guidance of our party.

The Afghan ambassador emphasized that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in principle did not agree with plans or proposals which omit participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Implementation of the well-known proposals, made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14, 1980, is the best way of settlement of the situation that developed around Afghanistan, said Habib Mangal.

Touching upon broad cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the ambassador said that this cooperation was of great significance for the development and flourishing of Afghanistan, for the strengthening of national independence of the Afghan people.

Our people and the party, said Habib Mangal highly appreciate friendship and cooperation with the Soviet union and other socialist countries, strive to extend them.

MOSCOW REITERATES SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD011954 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The government troops in Afghanistan have captured a big arms storage [as heard] run by the counterrevolutionaries in Nagarhar Province. Some 100 mercenaries sent from the bases in neighboring Pakistan were killed. The captured arms include heavy artillery, rockets, (?and antitank guns) made in the United States, China, Israel and Egypt. More from our observer, Vladimir Nikolayev.

There is every indication that the United States, China, and their allies keep waging an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. If earlier the West preferred to keep silent about arms deliveries to terrorists, today the American leaders speak openly about their intention to increase arms supplies to the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups. The United States and Egypt have signed a special agreement to the effect. The United States has given considerable military aid to Pakistan, hoping that its territory will remain, as before, a major stronghold for the enemies of the Afghan people and their arms arsenal. The latest visit to China of the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, confirms that the United States is activating its anti-Afghan plans.

The Afghan Government is eager to hold back these aggressive plans, normalize the situation in the region and ensure peace. With these ideas in mind they put forward, in May last year, a constructive program for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It calls for opening a peace dialogue with Afghanistan's neighbors, Pakistan above all. It calls for ending any aggression against Afghanistan, with the United States and the Soviet Union providing guarantees. If all this is agreed, the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, introduced in the country at its government's request to help repulse the outside aggression, will no longer be necessary. That was stated repeatedly by the leaders of both Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It is obvious that all the questions relating to Afghanistan must be discussed with Afghanistan's participation. The Soviet Union is giving its decisive backing to the position of Democratic Afghanistan, working toward a (?peaceful) and just settlement of the situation in the region. It has been striving [words indistinct] and firmly with the just cause of the Afghan people. The Western countries are artificially fanning the so-called Afghan issue as a pretext for aggravating the international situation and stepping up the provocative activities of the militant circles. This is why the proposals of the Afghan Government, opening the road to a genuine peace, political settlement [as heard] evokes no response from them.

In President Brezhnev's words, it is high time for those who encroach on the sovereignty of Afghanistan to realize that their adventurist plans are doomed to failure. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Soviet Union will be firmly standing on guard of the interests of security of the two countries and will fulfill its internationalist duty before the Afghan people and their government in full compliance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter.

BRIEFS

DRA DELEGATION TO TADZHIK--The DRA delegation of social dignitaries, vocalists and musicians completed its 10-day visit to the Uzbek SSR. The Uzbek theatrical association gave a reception in honor of the visiting delegation on 23 June. The DRA delegation left the Uzbek SSR for Dushanbe, Tadzhik SSR on 25 June. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81 GF]

VIETNAMESE DAILY CITED ON EVENTS IN POLAND

LD301550 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jun, TASS--"The serious crisis in Poland is the result of a broad offensive of counter-revolutionary forces against socialism," writes the newspaper NHAN DAN, the publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The causes of the crisis in Poland are by no means linked with socialism, and far from being fully conditioned by short-comings and miscalculations in the management of the economy. Counterrevolution used those shortcomings and errors as a pretext for creating the crisis.

The enemies of the Polish people use as a cover the desire of the workers--members of the "Solidarity" trade union to have better living conditions and because of that the trade union organization sets part of the working people against their own state, propagandizes pluralism with a view to legalizing the organizations, formed by the enemies, and their subversive actions.

The forces of imperialism and international reaction, the article stresses, are trying to mislead the world public, posing as defenders of the interests of the Polish workers. The aggressors, known by their crimes, pose as defenders of sovereignty. What is particularly paradoxical is that those who grossly interfere in Poland's internal affairs protest loudest of all against interference. Suffice it to listen to stories of people who have broken off with the "Solidarity" trade union organization, to read articles in the Western press, and it becomes clear: The anti-communist centres in the United States and Western Europe are the headquarters of the counterrevolution in Poland, they are planning, directing, supporting spiritually and materially the actions of their agents in the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet Union's concern at the state of affairs in the fraternal Poland is absolutely natural. The relations between the two countries were sealed with the blood of six million Poles and 600,000 Soviet servicemen, who fell in the joint struggle against fascism.

The Soviet Union, as a great friend, made a tremendous contribution to Poland's socialist industrialization and development. The relations between the two countries strengthened even more in the process of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. The letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was prompted by the sentiments of sincere comradeship and fraternity. The document is the manifestation of proletarian internationalism, high responsibility. Motivated by sincere sympathy, the letter expresses anxiety of the CPSU and the Soviet people for the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Polish people, for the interests of the socialist community, peace and security on the planet. We welcome in the Polish United Workers' Party and in fraternal Polish people all those who resolutely come out against counterrevolution, in defense of socialism and the socialist community, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' PARLEY

PM301013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 5

[Mikhail Leonidov "Commentator's Column": "No Reply Was Forthcoming"]

[Text] The conference of foreign ministers of the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore, which belong to ASEAN, has ended in Manila. The conference was expected to reply to the proposal advanced recently in Phnom Penh by their colleagues--the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam to convene a regional conference of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries for the purpose of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. However, no such reply to those peace-loving and constructive proposals was forthcoming in the joint communique adopted at the Manila meeting.

What, then, accounts for the ASEAN stand? Above all, U.S. pressure on the conference participants. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig went to Manila for that purpose. Beforehand he held talks in Beijing, which demonstrated once again that the United States and the PRC are seeking to hinder the search for real ways to reduce tension in that region. On the contrary, they are gambling on fueling tension and turning ASEAN into a military grouping on an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese basis.

Relying on the Beijing hegemonists and using other "Pacific allies," American diplomacy is seeking to set the five ASEAN countries against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchean. U.S. and Beijing mass news media are daily spreading lies about Vietnamese policy in an attempt to arouse mistrust of it. The enemies of peace in Southeast Asia pin considerable hopes on the so-called "Kampuchean question." The White House, as is known, after consulting the Chinese hegemonists, supported the idea of creating a "united Kampuchean front" consisting of Pol Pot's surviving gangs and politicians rejected by the Kampuchean people. Washington and Beijing are planning to organize extensive arms deliveries to the "front." They are also trying to involve ASEAN in this unseemly matter.

Playing on the militarist ambitions of certain political circles inside ASEAN, imperialism is trying to galvanize into action the five-sided military alliance of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore (ANZUK), set up in 1971. And if an alliance can be formed between ANZUK and ANZUS (comprising the United States, Australia and New Zealand), then Malaysia and Singapore will automatically become the Pentagon's partners in militarist blocs.

Washington pursues a differentiated policy with regard to each of the ASEAN countries, which as a whole leads to the weakening of the organization's unity. Many commentators point to precisely this as a reason why this conference of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers tackled questions which are not in keeping with the association's proclaimed noble aims of promoting its members' economic, social and cultural development.

JOINT POLISH SUBCOMMISSION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD011330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS)--The 21st session of the permanent Soviet-Polish Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended here today.

The session examined matters relating to coordination of plans for the development of science and technology of the USSR and Poland for 1981-85. It was noted that the Soviet and Polish organization will work jointly, among other things, to develop and set up computer systems for power engineering control, the technology of manufacturing equipment for nuclear power stations, a series of large-capacity self-propelling cranes and technical equipment for production of big integrated circuits.

The results of and prospects for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic in agriculture were also examined. Soviet and Polish research institutes are successfully cooperating on topical problems covering questions of selection of grain crops, potatoes, sugarbeets, fiber-flax and of fodder production, stockbreeding and other matters.

The session examined the status on the intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in developing technology for obtaining liquid products from coal, and noted that the planned work is being completed within the time limits set.

The decisions adopted at the 21st session of the subcommission are a further step in the process of deepening and developing socialist integration in the area of science and technology between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by Dmitriy Zhinerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Polish by Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, under secretary of state for science, higher education and technology of the Polish People's Republic.

TRADE, PAYMENTS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 1 JUL

LD012123 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Romania is to grow by more than 1.5 times in 1981-1985 as compared with the previous five years and to reach 17 billion roubles, in accordance with the new long-term agreement on trade and payments between the Soviet Union and Romania signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR today. The document was signed by the Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev and the deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international cooperation of Romania, Cornel Burtica.

In 1981-1985 the Soviet Union will continue supplying Romania with basic raw materials: coke, iron, ferroalloys, rolled products of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, iron-containing raw materials, natural gas, asbestos, cotton, pulp and others. Apart from that, the Soviet Union will deliver metal-cutting machines, electrotechnical and mining equipment, trucks and roadbuilding machinery, aircraft, ships and ship equipment, and passenger cars.

The bulk of Romania's export to the Soviet Union will be diverse machines and equipment, chemical goods, timber, and a wide range of consumer goods.

Apart from the agreement on trade and payments the two countries signed an agreement under which Romania will take part in building the south Ukrainian nuclear power plant on the territory of the Soviet Union. It has been agreed that Romania will deliver diverse manufactured goods necessary for the construction of the plant. For its part, the Soviet Union will export electric power to Romania on a long-term basis.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BRANDT VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Officials

LD011842 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--Today Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has met at the CPSU Central Committee Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International. The meeting was attended, on the CPSU's side, by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the SPD's side by Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the party.

Both sides spoke highly of the significance of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt, which took place on June 30, to the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world and to the development of mutual understanding between the leaders of the SPD and the CPSU. The sides were unanimous that cooperation between responsible politicians of both countries would facilitate success in the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race, primarily in Europe, and for the strengthening and extension of detente. The sides confirmed that they advocated active contribution to detente and better mutual understanding. The striving for carrying on and developing contacts was stressed. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of frankness and trust.

On the same day West Germany's ambassador to the USSR, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, gave a reception in honor of Willy Brandt. The reception was attended on the Soviet side by Boris Ponomarev, Vadim Zagladin and other officials. The guests included Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski and other officials from the SPD chairman's party. Willy Brandt read a lecture on global problems and relations between developed and developing countries at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations. The lecture caused lively debates.

Brandt Comment on Disarmament

LD011844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS)--SPD Chairmen Willy Brandt, who is visiting the Soviet Union, has indicated the need for immediate measures on arms limitation and arms reduction. He delivered a lecture today at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in which he dwelt on a number of questions connected with international relations. "If humanity wants to survive," Willy Brandt said in particular, "then we haven't got much time--let us say until the end of the eighties or the beginning of the nineties--to reach serious agreements on the limitation and reduction of arms." He also noted in this connection that the resources freed as a result of arms reductions could be used by countries to carry out programs which they are at present unable to realize.

Brandt on Brezhnev Talks

DW011029 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt from reporter Dirk Sager interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The experts on both sides have very different ideas on what is right and correct. Everybody feels inferior, or pretends to be inferior. Did you discuss that?

[Answer] Yes we discussed it. It is alarming to hear from an experienced man like Brezhnev, a man aware of his responsibility, completely different figures from those we have gathered from our statistics and data regarding various arms, the adding up of these arms against each other and the number of warheads.

If there were no other reason, this would be reason enough to start negotiations in the near future, because clarity can only be achieved at the negotiation table. It is in the interest of the FRG to achieve the prerequisites, if possible, so that counterarmaments are not necessary, otherwise counterarms will be produced soon.

[Question] Shadows are falling on relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. There are polemics in the papers here against the Federal Republic and also against the Federal Government. Did you discuss that?

[Answer] I touched on that very frankly, saying that this is the opposite of being helpful. As much as we Germans are subsequently involved in everything connected with 22 June 1941 [outbreak of war against USSR], we must object to generalizing attacks, and I have particularly rejected the attacks launched against Federal Chancellor Schmidt. I have also rejected, by the way, efforts to involve us in a most unjustified way in the Polish affair, as if we had a hand in some sort of developments there which are not convenient here. That is not so and it must be outlined accordingly. By the way, General Secretary Brezhnev did not insist on such attacks.

DPA Reports on Talks

LD011540 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 1 Jul (DPA)--The Soviet Union "would be pleased" to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan if in a political solution "any intervention" from Iranian or Pakistan territory were excluded, the nonalignment of Afghanistan were guaranteed, and the Soviet border were secure. This was stated by high Soviet officials today during talks with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Moscow. SPD spokesman Wolf Clement said after Brandt's 3 hour talk with Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev that the subject of Afghanistan "had played a major role".

During the talk between Brandt and Ponomarev much time was spent on the issue of arms limitation. Both sides agreed that the different methods of counting nuclear weapons in Europe had to be a subject of American-Soviet negotiations. After his talk with the Soviet head of state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, Brandt still wanted to clarify how the Soviet declaration on arms limitation was to be understood. Brezhnev renewed his suggestion to freeze medium-range missiles in Europe with the start of new negotiations. But this variant was already rejected as unacceptable by American officials during a NATO working group in Brussels on Wednesday, because it gave the Soviets an advantage.

Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, who is accompanying Brandt and is his deputy, spoke on the subject of the most recent Soviet attacks on the Federal Republic again on Wednesday for 90 minutes with the leading Soviet party spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin. Wischniewski described the Soviet attacks on Schmidt as not in the interest of German-Soviet relations. Zamyatin himself had made such attacks. Both sides expressed the hope that future dealings would be based on facts. Brandt, too, expressed his regret at these attacks during his talk with Brezhnev more clearly than during his toast. "With all due respect for Brezhnev, which is not artificial, we were quite blunt with one another." Brandt and Wischniewski are, in their own words, returning with the conviction "that there is no doubt about the willingness of the Soviet Union to negotiate on medium-range missiles." Wischniewski considered the variant of Brezhnev's moratorium suggestion as "new in this form." SPD spokesman Clement could not say whether these "repeats" on Wednesday had brought about more clarity.

This afternoon Brandt took part in talks at the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations. During these talks Brandt also stated his position regarding development problems.

During the talk in the Kremlin Brezhnev had shown unexpected interest in the forthcoming north-south summit in Mexico. Brezhnev had said without prompting that Moscow was examining a suitable form of participation. Until now the Soviet Union has kept away from conferences of this kind. Observers noted with interest that Politburo member Mikhail Suslov was also present at the Kremlin dinner. The chief ideologist Suslov is considered to be the representative of hard line Soviet politics. The Soviet officials made clear during the talks with Brandt that they had serious doubts about the willingness of the United States to negotiate on arms limitation. "We only know that Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko want to meet during the UN General Assembly meeting." The Soviet side during the talks expressed a strong interest in the ratification of SALT II and an early start on the SALT III negotiations.

Brandt Interview

DW020850 Moscow in German to Germany 1720 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, you met Leonid Brezhnev several times on various matters. How do you assess these meetings in general?

[Answer] I think such meetings are of great significance, even though in my case they cannot be negotiations but only exchanges of opinion. But we are dealing with a serious international situation, above all because of our concern over the development of arms. Therefore it was very important for me to hear from the general secretary himself how he assesses the situation. This enables me to find out where we agreed and what fields we have to continue to reflect on. This has been a very useful visit.

[Question] During your talks in Moscow Leonid Brezhnev confirmed the Soviet Union's to immediately resume negotiations with the United States on medium-range readiness missiles and in addition Brezhnev said verbatim that the Soviet Union was willing to discontinue deploying the medium-range missiles as soon as the talks on this matter start. What do you think about this proposal?

[Answer] To begin with, this was an important part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech and we appreciate its significance. Of course it only comprises part of the overall problem, and (he sees it the same way). It can be a beginning. And second, we have to keep in mind that not only talks but negotiations must be started. For example, the talks scheduled to be held in September between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Haig would not be negotiations which could mean a beginning. What is important is that we were told that the data must be discussed, because they differ extremely. The must be clarified at the negotiating table. Then the matter itself must be discussed with the aim of achieving a reduction, above all of nuclear weapons, on both sides on the lowest possible level.

[Question] Mr Chairman, your direct and important contribution toward detente and good-neighborly relations between the FRG and the USSR is generally known. How do you assess the prospects of relations between our countries and their importance, the importance of these relations?

[Answer] I assess the importance of our relations highly, although I am aware of course that they also depend on the political climate at large. If the relationship between the Soviet Union and America or vice-versa is bad, this will always have a certain effect on the European states as well. Nonetheless we both hold the view that our bilateral relations have developed well, (in particular our economic relations). Brezhnev also said that there are unused reserves in this field and we can do more in this respect.

In addition, he said, the Federal Republic could also play a role in the negotiating process, an indirect role, without being presumptuous. Therefore I said that Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic by the end of the year could be good for furthering our bilateral relations and in my view would also have a positive influence on the negotiating process.

LETTER PROTESTS FRENCH PROGRAM ON AFGHANISTAN

LD011854 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Jul, TASS--The press service of the Soviet Embassy in France sent a protest letter to the management of the TF-1 TV company in connection with an information program broadcast on June 30 which distorted the true state of affairs in the situation around Afghanistan. The letter points out that the interviews included in the program "were given by persons harbouring anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet sentiments whose statements eventually amounted to an anti-Soviet act, which only confirms the biased character of the program. The statements that were made are not only an act of propaganda but also an attempt at grossly distorting the Soviet Union's policy, an attempt at direct intervention in the internal affairs of the country which is friendly to the Soviet Union."

The letter stresses that "the principled stand of the Soviet Union with respect to Afghanistan and the developments there is well known. That is why the fact that the TF-1 company found it possible to make its facilities available for slanderous statements of persons known to be avowed enemies of the Soviet Union is surprising and evokes a feeling of resolute protest.

PRAVDA CITES MARCHAIS ON ELECTION RESULTS

PM010757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "In Fraternal Parties": "Communists' Decisive Contribution"]

[Text] Paris, 27 Jun--A French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee plenum held here was devoted to discussing the results of the presidential and parliamentary elections. PCF Secretary General G. Marchais, who delivered the report, pointed out that the elections resulted in a crushing defeat for the rightwing forces. The Communist Party made the decisive contribution to the left forces' victory, he emphasized. By collecting more than 16 percent of the votes in the elections to the National Assembly the communist candidates improved somewhat on the results in the first round of the presidential election, he said. However, these results were worse than in the 1978 parliamentary elections.

The report made an in-depth analysis of the reasons for this situation. Among them the PCF secretary general named, in particular, the real "ideological war" mounted against the communists by bourgeois propaganda. The communists, he said, had to wage the struggle in a situation of deepening crisis, which seriously affected all spheres of life in the country. Under these conditions millions of working people were prepared to advocate political changes, from which they expected an improvement in their position. An analysis of the elections, the PCF secretary general declared, confirms the correctness of the decisions of recent PCF congresses. The policy determined by those congresses of building socialism in accordance with French conditions is the only path that can lead the country out of the current crisis.

Disappointment once again awaits those who predict the weakening of the Communist Party, G. Marchais pointed out. The 700,000 French communists will continue to make every effort to ensure that the party becomes a still mightier force of social and national renewal.

Among the tasks facing the party G. Marchais named the resolution of the social and other problems being encountered by the working people, primarily the problems of unemployment, the broadening of democratic freedoms and rights, the democratization of the state and its institutions and the ensuring of peace and disarmament. The PCF secretary general described the inclusion of communists in the government as a very important event in the political life of the country.

The plenum unanimously approved G. Marchais's report. It resolved to convene the next PCF congress at the end of January or the beginning of February 1982. The plenum also resolved to set up a commission to draft the political document to be submitted to the congress. The draft document will be discussed by the PCF Central Committee and submitted for discussion by the whole party in mid-October.

COMMENTARY LAUDS USSR-CYPRIOT RELATIONS

NC012206 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81

[(Mikhail Fedorov) commentary]

[Text] The Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI recently stressed the need for the Republic of Cyprus to consolidate relations with the Soviet Union, relations which traditionally have been friendly. In this connection, our commentator writes:

There are broad possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation, which are firmly based on the strict observance in Soviet-Cypriot relations of the principles of equality, mutual consideration of interests, respect for independence and sovereignty, and nonintervention (?in internal affairs). This cooperation will contribute to the development of friendship between our two countries, and to mutually pursuing the consolidation of peace and security and to the deepening of the procedure for detente.

The Soviet Union's principled position toward the Cyprus problem, as well as its consistent support for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, is playing a serious role in the upward development of the all-sided relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus. In order that the relations may be of a stable character there must be a continuous consolidation as well as a broadening of the agreed basis. Even though more than 15 agreements have been signed between our two countries, work in this direction is continuing. In the course of recent talks another agreement, to avoid double taxation, was initialed and prepared for signature. This agreement will offer good prospects for mutually beneficial trade and industrial cooperation. The recent visit to the Soviet Union of Cypriot Minister of Commerce and Industry Kittis, a visit that took place in a friendly atmosphere, confirmed the good trade relations as well as the existence of favorable prospects for the future development of trade exchanges between our countries.

Leading quarters in our two countries, the commentator adds, firmly express satisfaction over the level of Soviet-Cypriot relations. At the same time, they stress the sincere interest of the parties in their further development for the benefit of the two peoples. However, there have been (?such people) in Cyprus who, for the sake of their selfish election goals, decided to mar the Soviet Union's position toward Cyprus. But it is well known that the life of forgeries is brief; no distortion can conceal the truth from the people. In connection with Soviet-Cypriot relations, this truth is one: Our people, who sincerely seek the consolidation of friendship and cooperation, have bright prospects. They have broad plans for the development of their political relations which, as it is understood, provide for contacts and visits at various levels, our commentator (Mikhail Fedorov) concludes.

EEC SUMMIT ATTACKS U.S. ECONOMIC, MONETARY POLICY

LD302040 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 30 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--The EEC Summit which ends in Luxembourg today has admitted there are acute economic contradictions between the United States and West European countries. Serious concern has once again been expressed at the session over the disastrous effect the latest economic measures of the U.S. administration has had on the entire monetary-financial system of the West. The raising of interest rates on bank credit by Washington and the ensuing sharp growth in the dollar exchange rates undermined the positions of West European currencies. By now the dollar exchange rate has gone up 21 percent against the European monetary unit--a unit used for settlement in the framework of the West European monetary system made up by the currencies of the countries belonging to it. The economic position of the Common Market countries remains grave. It is characterised by economic stagnation, inflation--running at an average of 11 percent--and unemployment affecting almost 10 million people. The measures taken by the United States only aggravated the economic crisis in Western Europe.

No wonder therefore that at the current session, just as at all recent meetings of representatives of Western countries, the economic policy of the United States came under sharp criticism on the part of France and the Federal Republic of Germany--countries which feel especially crude economic pressure from the United States. The Minister of Finance of France Jacques Delors recently described the impact of U.S. economic measures as a "shock", since they serve to increase 30 percent yearly the price of energy agents and raw materials imported by France, and to destabilise the French economy. The growing dollar exchange rate intensified speculation against the French franc at international monetary markets.

According to reports from Luxembourg, the President of France Francois Mitterrand asked "with irritation" for how much longer the United State's current economic policy was going to last. Before the meetings in Luxembourg, Washington tried to rein in its partners displeased with the actions of the United States. The press reported that one of the goals of the recent trip of the U.S. Vice-President George Bush to Paris was to "explain" the essence of the measures taken by the United States. What this "explanation" amounted to is clear from U.S. press reports. According to the New York TIMES, the United States made it plain that it was not going to give up its policy, that is, high interest rates, merely for the purpose of pleasing France and other West European countries.

The Common Market countries made their own conclusions from the move. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that at the Luxembourg session they have decided to act together in order to press the economic goals of Western Europe at the forthcoming summit meeting of the seven major capitalist nations, due in Ottawa (Canada) in July. They, ASSOCIATED PRESS explains, have agreed to press for the reduction in bank discount rates in the United States, which may lead to a major confrontation between West European governments and the Reagan administration. And such a confrontation is certain to exacerbate other equally acute economic contradictions existing between Washington and its West European allies.

GROMYKO, SWEDEN'S ULLSTEN EXCHANGE CABLES

PM301233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS-- USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to O. Ullsten conveying congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment to the post of foreign minister of Sweden. In a telegram in reply O. Ullsten expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

GROMYKO RECEIVES MOROCCAN MINISTER LARAKI

LD011754 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the Moroccan Minister Azzedine Laraki who arrived in Moscow on a special mission at the instructions of King Hassan II of Morocco. The ministers exchanged views on certain international problems, including on the situation in northern Africa. Andrey Gromyko stressed on behalf of the Soviet Union that the problems of that region should be solved by peaceful means on the basis of goodneighbourliness and in strict compliance with the decision of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. He drew the attention of the Moroccan minister to the proposals put forward recently by Leonid Brezhnev concerning the transformation of the Mediterranean from a region of military political confrontation into a zone of stable peace and cooperation of all the countries of the region.

The Soviet side also stressed the special significance of the appeal by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to parliaments and peoples of the world for the cause of peace and international security. The meeting passed in a business-like and friendly atmosphere.

REACTIONS TO ISRAELI ELECTION RESULTS VIEWED

PLO's Qaddumi

LD011526 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The head of the Political Department of the PLO, Faruq Qaddumi, has stated that the outcome of the elections in Israel will not affect the situation in the Middle East. He spoke at a news conference here in Moscow. According to the latest reports from Tel Aviv the two main rival parties, the ruling Likud bloc and the Party of Labor won 49 seats each in parliament. They stake on the policy from the positions of strength as regards the Palestinians and the neighboring Arab countries.

RPP Commentary

TA011921 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The most tense election campaign in Israeli history has ended. Despite the cruel struggle for the voters' ballots, neither of the major opponents aspiring for power--the Likud and the alignment--did, in fact, gain a majority. The question of who will form the next government has not yet been decided. In the next few days, Israelis will witness the Likud's and alignment's bickering and bartering with the small parties so those parties can help the Likud or alignment obtain a decisive majority in the Knesset.

Observers have noted that, as evidenced by the number of ballots, a marked portion of the people eligible to vote did not participate in the election process. The attempts to explain this low rate of participation as stemming from the intense heat or because the voters preferred to go on vacation is not convincing. The Israelis did not go to the polls because they have no faith in either the Likud or the alignment. In effect, one should vote for the alignment so that Begin does not stay in power, however the memories of the days of the alignment do not allow me to vote for it, one of the voters explained to an AP reporter.

Indeed, Israelis have long seen that both the Likud and the alignment lead the country from bad to worse. The Likud rose to power in 1977 following the alignment's policy running bankrupt and after the alignment had caused a mess in the eyes of the public.

However, Begin's term in power was not marked by great achievements. The economy is in a most shaky situation, the Camp David peace which Begin publicizes as his biggest achievement in the field of foreign policy brought the citizens of Israel neither security nor a relief from the yoke of the arms race. The social polarization inside the country has grown, disputes over religious differences have become more frequent, relations among various public sectors have been exacerbated, and emigration from the country has grown to an unprecedented degree. In other words, Israel's situation is most gloomy and it looks as though there is no way out.

The reason why things are so is obvious: the policy of aggression and expansionism conducted by the Israeli ruling circles, the policy of granting services to U.S. imperialism. Even Western observers believe that the grave economic, political and moral crisis in Israel is directly connected to the attempts to hold on to the Arab territories conquered in 1967. The policy aimed at making permanent the conquest at best secures for Israel a constant confrontation in increasingly worse conditions--and the worst is a disaster.

The citizens of Israel need a government that will not be involved in territorial annexations, but will look after vital interests of the people, who first of all want real peace in the Middle East. Only a just peace can result in the recognition of Israel by its neighboring countries, can guarantee the country's well-being and safety and end the overall crisis. Such a peace can be attained on the basis of Israel withdrawing from the Arab territories conquered in 1967, by realizing the legitimate rights of the Arab-Palestinian people including the establishment of a country of their own alongside Israel. More and more citizens of Israel are coming out in favor of a policy aimed at achieving peace on this basis. The policy conducted by the present government is regarded by them as a policy of national disaster.

Arab Press

LD011958 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Parliamentary elections, which were held earlier than their original agreed date, have ended in Israel. Preliminary results indicate that neither bloc has triumphed. The Likud bloc, led by Begin, and the Labor Party, led by Peres, have won an equal number of seats in the Knesset. But Begin has a better chance in forming the new government, according to observers, if he obtains the support of a number of rightwing parties. The press in many Arab countries say that Israel's aggressive anti-Arab policy will not change, despite the final results of the parliamentary elections. In this connection the Kuwaiti AR-RAY AL-AMM drew a parallel between the Israeli and U.S. elections. The same can be said about both Israel and the United States--ruling parties may change but all parties pursue the same anti-Arab imperialist policy. Commenting on the Israeli elections, the patriotic press in the Arab world reaffirmed the vital need to consolidate Arab ranks in order to carry out decisive action that will compel the aggressors and the U.S. imperialist forces backing them to retreat. This is the only way that can guarantee the Arabs' just cause.

CIA SAID RESPONSIBLE FOR CURRENT EVENTS IN IRAN

Bani-Sadr Accused

LD011315 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Jul, TASS--Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, has accused former President Bani-Sadr, who is evading justice, and pro-shah groupings of organising a large scale conspiracy against the Iranian revolution. The United States is the worst enemy of our revolution, Mohammadi, a deputy from Dehloran, said at a meeting of parliament. The explosion set off at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party was the doing of Iranian counter-revolutionaries. But this explosion, in which 74 persons, including 27 members of the Majlis died, was organized by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the Israeli intelligence agency MOSSAD, he said.

The parliament meeting, which was attended among others by deputies who were injured in the explosion, sharply condemned the subversive activities of the United States and the counter-revolutionary forces in Iran operating under its protection.

Baku Commentary

GF020708 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Unattributed Commentary: "The [word indistinct] of CIA"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, reports have been coming in from Tehran to the effect that political tension is escalating in Iran. Nearly every day explosions are occurring and (?claiming lives). A number of prominent Iranian officials and devoted Iranians have been killed or injured by the said explosions. Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, member of the interim presidential council and head of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] and a number of ministers and parliamentarians were killed in an explosion that took place in the IRP headquarters building on Sunday. Explosions have taken place in other Iranian cities as well

It is common knowledge that Iranian officials have repeatedly cautioned the Iranian people against the [word indistinct] of the pro-shah elements in the country. The activities of these elements are directed and financed from outside Iran. In its report on the explosions, PARS News Agency clearly stated on Saturday that the terrorist Forqan organization was responsible for them all.

Iran is well aware of the nature of Forqan. Forqan has killed dozens of men and it is associated with other crimes as well. Hundreds of Iranians have either been killed or wounded by the explosions it is responsible for. An analysis of the crimes committed by Forqan reveals beyond doubt that this organization is composed of the former members of SAVAK. It is financed by the CIA and, therefore, is under this organization's direct control. In order to realize its objectives in Iran--that is, in order to reinstate a pro-imperialist regime--the CIA administration is greatly benefitting from the services of Forqan. CIA employs the services of such [word indistinct] organizations to promote its activities, particularly in the developing countries. [Words indistinct] it guides them in a secret manner.

The CIA is also greatly benefitting from Forqan's terrorist and (?subversive) activities. Killing political figures is what the CIA likes most. This organization recommends that its spies benefit from the services of murderers. It is common knowledge that the CIA was involved in the murder of many political figures in foreign countries--figures such as Patrice Lumumba and Amical Cabral in Africa, [word indistinct] President Jose Antonio Ramon and the Greek parliamentarian, Gregorios Lambrakis. [Passage indistinct]

It is also common knowledge that CIA agents are preparing to assassinate Ayatollah Khomeyni on the eve of [word indistinct]. Just as the Mozambique daily NOTICIAS DE BEIRA has written, the CIA has committed numerous crimes against the independence, territorial integrity and [words indistinct] of many countries. Chile, Iran, the Congo and Angola are examples. The daily further states: CIA agents endeavor to oust regimes which do not (?accept) them. They also (?deem it their duty) to crush the fruits of the revolutions carried out by the peoples who have chosen to walk the path of independence.

It is obvious that the actions of the Forqan in Iran are no different than those frequently resorted to by CIA agents against the peoples in developing countries who are waging a struggle against imperialism. The view of Iranian officials is that (?Forqan is responsible for the explosions) in Iran. (?What is the objective of) the U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents in Forqan? Undoubtedly, U.S. imperialism and its agents are endeavoring to intimidate the Iranian people through terrorism (?with a view to forcing them to accept an imperialist regime). The Iranian revolution, however, (?is opposed to all) imperialist objectives.

SYRIA'S AL-AHMAR MAKES STATEMENT IN MOSCOW

JN011256 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has affirmed that Syria will continue to firmly confront the imperialist and Zionist plots seeking to undermine Syria's steadfastness, its pan-Arab stand, the Palestinian issue and the Arab nation.

In a statement to the magazine AFRIQUE ET ASIE, Comrade al-Ahmar added that Syria is continuing its firm confrontation with the cooperation of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the Lebanese nationalist and progressive elements and the Palestinian revolution while relying on the world's progressive and liberal elements, particularly the friendly Soviet Union.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Syria and the Soviet Union, affirming that the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two sides proves the honorable ties linking them.

SOKOLEV 23 JUNE DEPARTURE FOR PDRY REPORTED

PM011016 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] On 23 June Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolev, USSR first deputy defense minister, left Moscow on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

At Sheremetyevo Airport Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolev was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, chief of the Air Force Main Staff, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The sendoff party included A. Bukayr, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, and Maj U.A. al-Attas, military, naval and air attache to the PDRY Embassy in the USSR.

LIBYAN DELEGATION TOURS TASHKENT, VISITS SIGHTS

GF281952 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] A municipal delegation from Tripoli headed by Muhammad Ahmad (Birid), member of the People's Council of Tripoli, toured Tashkent today. The guests from Tripoli are in the Uzbek SSR to promote relations between the two sister cities--Tripoli and Tashkent.

The Libyan guests have [words indistinct] in Tashkent and visited the office of the religious head of the Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. The office is in the Vladimir Lenin Square. After touring sites of interest in Tashkent, the Libyan guests called on various new establishments.

Tripoli is one of the seven sister cities of Tashkent around the world.

MORE ON PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

PM301219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Nikonov dispatch: "Ties Strengthened"]

[Text] Luanda--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is continuing its familiarization with Angola. The delegation members have visited the Palace of the People and laid a wreath at the sarcophagus containing the remains of Agostinho Neto, that outstanding son of the Angolan people and first president of the People's Republic of Angola. The Soviet delegation has visited Huambo and Malanje Provinces, where it had warm, friendly meetings with the leaders of local organs of power and talked with workers and peasants of industrial enterprises and state farms. In the city of Huambo the Soviet guests visited the military school of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola. More than 1,000 officers have already graduated from this institution and are today defending their motherland, which has become the target of incessant provocations by the racists of the Republic of South Africa. The combat successes of the school's students are graphically evidenced by the numerous trophies captured from the enemy.

A meeting between the USSR Supreme Soviet's emissaries and Angola's cottongrowers in Malanje Province developed into a vivid demonstration of Soviet-Angolan cooperation. The Soviet guests were shown plantations of cotton grown by Angolan peasants with the help of specialists from Uzbekistan and using progressive Soviet cotton cultivation equipment. The delegation also visited a motor vehicle assembly plant and attended a Soviet-Angolan friendship rally in the municipality of Viana. (M. Simau), secretary of the party organization of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT], who spoke on behalf of the motor vehicle builders, warmly greeted the Soviet parliamentarians. He told them about the active involvement of the plant's workers in resolving the tasks set by the First Extraordinary MPLA-PT Congress and in the work of the recently created organs of people's power. On 19 June the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation flew to the republic's northernmost province--Cabinda.

Tour of Northern Provinces

PM300800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Nikonov report from V. Kondrashov roundup "The Day Worldwide":
"Parliamentarians' Meeting"]

[Text] Luanda--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Angola on an official visit at the invitation of the Angolan People's Assembly, has visited the provinces of Cabinda and North Luanda. The Soviet parliamentarians were given the opportunity to see for themselves the economic, social and cultural achievements of the region's population. They also had a long talk with deputies of a provincial People's Assembly in the course of which there was a discussion of various questions of the work of organs of people's power in the USSR and Angola. The leadership of North Luanda Province and deputies of the provincial People's Assembly familiarized the Soviet parliamentarians with the province's prospects for development.

On 21 June the Soviet delegation had a meeting with leaders and deputies of the Angolan People's Assembly. During the meeting the unanimous opinion was expressed that the first visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Angola and the contacts it established with party and state figures in the republic and with deputies of the recently formed organs of people's power will help to further strengthen trust and friendship between the USSR and Angola and promote the all-round development of Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the preservation of peace in the world.

Conclusion of Visit

PM301354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to the People's Republic of Angola"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Angola 15-23 June at the invitation of the Angolan People's Assembly. The delegation was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the People's Assembly and president of Angola, who was handed a message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message stresses that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which were established between our countries and peoples in the lifetime of that outstanding son of the Angolan people and true friend of the USSR, Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, and which are enshrined in the 1976 treaty of friendship and cooperation, are continuing to develop steadily. It also stresses the Soviet Union's solidarity with Angola and expresses readiness to continue to give Angola the necessary support to resist pressure from the imperialist powers, first and foremost the United States and the South African racist regime. Apart from Luanda, the guests from the Soviet Union visited the provinces of Huambo, Malanje, Cabinda and North Luanda, familiarized themselves with the Angolan people's life and labor and had the opportunity to note the progress achieved in the cause of restoring the country's economy, which has been ravaged by the aggression of South Africa and its mercenaries and also by the bandit operations of counterrevolutionary puppet groupings. The delegation was everywhere accorded a warm and friendly reception by representatives of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and party and mass organizations.

The Soviet parliamentarians familiarized themselves with the structure and activity of the People's Assembly, the provincial people's assemblies, and workers' commissions and with the international relations of Angola's highest state organ. The delegation was briefed on the most important measures being implemented in Angola under the leadership of the MPLA-PT in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres and on the main directions of the Angolan state's domestic and foreign policy. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies spoke of the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and the activity of organs of people's power in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The members of the delegation assessed highly the efforts of the Angolan Government and the MPLA-PT in the cause of restoring and strengthening the national economy and developing education and health care in their country. It was also stressed that Angola's peace-loving foreign policy and its principled stance on questions of support for the national liberation movement enjoy wide prestige in the international arena, first and foremost among the liberated countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the socialist community countries. The Angolan side gave a high assessment of the Soviet state's role in the cause of strengthening peace, international security and detente, and also of assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. Angolan leaders and parliamentarians declared their support for the peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The sides noted that Soviet-Angolan bilateral relations, based on the principles of friendship, trust, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation, are developing successfully in the economic, political and cultural fields. They came out in favor of extending contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Angolan People's Assembly, which is an important factor for the development of Angolan-Soviet relations. The great significance of the appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, was stressed. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed profound gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality displayed toward it on Angolan soil and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet invited an Angolan People's Assembly delegation to make a return visit at a time acceptable to both sides. This invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Comment on Relations

LD011100 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet ended an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola last week. The leader of the delegation, Inamzhan Usmankhodzhayev, who is a deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, gave the Angolan president a message from Leonid Brezhnev, which was published in the Soviet and Angolan press. Here is our commentary:

Obviously a message from one statesman to another is in itself an important development. But the message from Brezhnev to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, involving a wide range of matters relating to bilateral cooperation and development of relations at the party and social organization level and in the economic and cultural spheres, deserves special comment. As the message pointed out, the need to strengthen this cooperation is today greater than ever before, at a time when the world situation has worsened and aggressive imperialist circles are trying to undermine detente, step up the arms race, and continue their neocolonialist exploitation of the countries which have freed themselves. Angola is one of the countries whose policy has been causing particular discontent in the United States. The U.S. administration has been applying various methods of pressure against this country, including the CIA's subversive activity and support for the (?divisionist) organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

It is in the United States that has been inspiring continual acts of aggression by the South African Republic against People's Angola. Even in the diplomatic sphere, Washington has been trying to impose its will on that country. For instance, as a condition for the establishment of diplomatic relations, the United States has been demanding that Angola refuse aid from Cuba, which, as is known, is provided at the Angolan Government's own request. The Cubans have been fulfilling their internationalist duty of helping to defend the independence and freedom of the Angolan people. There is nothing new in U.S. policy on Angola. The United States has been trying to apply a policy of diktat on other countries of Africa, Asia, America and Europe, and even their allies. But those countries which have become the direct target of imperialist intimidation are not the only ones from whom the United States is often encountering increasing resistance. The socialist countries, the Soviet Union among them, and all the world's progressive forces as well have been doing all they can to help thwart imperialism's military aims and to lend support to those countries defending their sovereignty.

Insofar as Soviet-Angolan relations are concerned, the Soviet Union's position is clear and unequivocal: Angola is a country to which we are linked by bonds of the past--the aid given over the years of their armed struggle--as well as by the present, when the young states chose the socialist orientation path. Comrade Brezhnev's message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos notes that the Soviet Union will continue to provide the People's Republic of Angola with the assistance necessary to face the pressure being exerted on it by imperialist powers, the United States and the racist South African Republic in the forefront.

BREZHNEV RELAYS MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

PM020741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the official visit to the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party, president of the PRA and chairman of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, a message which was handed over by the head of the delegation, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Usmankhodzhayev.

The message says:

Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, taking advantage of the opportunity which has arisen in connection with the trip to Angola of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf, I send you and all the friendly Angolan people sincere wishes for well-being, progress and successes on the path of building a new society, free from exploitation of man by man.

With feelings of great satisfaction I recall our talks in Moscow. As before, it gives me great pleasure to note that relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples, which were founded during the lifetime of that outstanding son of the Angolan people and faithful friend of the Soviet Union, Antonio Agostinho Neto, and embodied in the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 1976, continue to develop unswervingly. Interparty links are progressing well, contacts between trade union, youth, sporting organizations are being extended, and cultural exchanges are being implemented. An important role is played by economic cooperation and by trade, although not all opportunities and reserves in this respect are being utilized.

I would like to assure you that the Soviet Union will continue to apply all efforts to ensure that our relations are strengthened and extended consistently. Soviet-Angolan relations also have an important international aspect, for they are a convincing example of the effectiveness and mutual advantages of cooperation among countries of socialism and young independent states who have embarked on the path of socialist orientation in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racialism, for a peaceful future and the social progress of peoples. The necessity for strengthening this cooperation has grown even stronger today, in circumstances of a worsening situation in the world, and the aspirations of the aggressive imperialist forces to undermine detente, step up the arms race and prolong the neocolonial exploitation of the liberated countries. The Soviet Union will continue to accord the PRA the necessary support so that it can oppose the pressure being exerted on it by the imperialist powers, first and foremost the United States and the racist regime of South Africa.

In the Soviet Union great significance is attached to the establishment of regular business-like contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the recently created People's Assembly of the PRA. The start of such contacts is the idea behind the current visit to your country by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Allow me to express the conviction that the meetings and talks of the Soviet delegation with party and state officials of Angola and with deputies of the People's Assembly, will contribute to the future strengthening of trust and friendship and development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRA in the interests of the peoples of our countries, and the stepping up of the struggle for the preservation of peace in the world.

SUPREME SOVIET, MINISTERS CABLE OAU SESSION

PM010833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 18th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU countries, Nairobi.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially greet the participants in the 18th session of the OAU assembly. The importance of this highly authoritative African forum increases every year on both a pan-African and an international scale.

The OAU has become on the international scene a recognized and influential force actively contributing towards the solution of the outstanding problems of our time, those related to the struggle for international security and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The efforts of the OAU and the countries comprising it which are aimed at the immediate and complete elimination of the vestiges of colonialism in the south of the continent are invariable supported by the Soviet Union. We will continue participating most vigorously together with African countries in the solution of the Namibian problem, including the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa, the granting of independence and freedom to it and the surrender of power to the true representative and vanguard of the Namibian people, the South-West African People's Organization.

We also share in full the African countries' concern for the growing aggressiveness of South Africa, which not only is a sanctuary of the racist ideology of apartheid but has long been the spearhead of international imperialism used to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign African states and to undermine the African liberation movement. It is a pressing task to neutralize South Africa's expansionism, to obliterate the apartheid regime and to brand with shame the supporters and patrons of racism in all its forms.

The Soviet Union strongly opposes any attempt to divide Africa into the 'vital spheres' of various imperialist powers and the turning of the continent into a scene of confrontation and the cold war. It stands for a free Africa ruled by peace and stability, which are the essential conditions for constructive activities for the good of African nations and their fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, and also supports strong African unity based on the noble and just ideals written into the OAU and the UN Charters.

During this complex period, when the more aggressive circles of imperialism are seeking to bury detente and push the world to military catastrophe, it is the command of the times to safeguard peace and the security of nations, to remove the threat of war, to assert peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems as an inviolable rule of international affairs and to guarantee to the peoples the right to decide their destinies as they choose, without intervention from outside.

Following its peace program for the 1980's that was drafted and adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union will continue jointly with other peace-loving states to work consistently and perseveringly for removing the threat of war and world tensions, for preserving and deepening detente, for putting an end to the wasteful arms race and, as before, to energetically advocate support for the national liberation movements and equal cooperation with newly free African states.

It is our ardent desire that the 18th session of the OAU Assembly should work successfully in the name of carrying out the aspirations of the African peoples and world peace.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers

RYZHOV GIVES LUNCH FOR OUTGOING GUINEAN ENVOY

PM290902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, has given a luncheon for Louis Holie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic, on the occasion of his final departure from the USSR.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON PERUVIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM301515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the National Congress of Peru"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Congress of Peru headed by Senator Gaston Acurio Velarde, chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 20-27 June at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Peruvian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited the Tadzhik SSR and Leningrad, where it familiarized itself with the work of local soviets and with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and their achievements in a number of spheres of socioeconomic and cultural building. It was accorded a warm, cordial reception everywhere.

The delegation had meetings and talks with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, and with chairmen and members of standing commissions of the chambers, and also in the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Moscow and Leningrad city soviets. During talks in the USSR Supreme Soviet the Peruvian and Soviet parliamentarians exchanged information on the structure and activity of their parliaments. Great attention was devoted to a discussion of questions of the development of bilateral relations and parliamentary ties between Peru and the Soviet Union. The Peruvian parliamentarians delegation received with approval the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to world parliaments and peoples and shares its provisions on the holding of talks on all topical questions of peace and security.

The Soviet and Peruvian parliamentarians noted the coincidence of their viewpoints on a number of international problems. They expressed concern that the international situation has deteriorated recently. The two countries' parliamentarians reasserted their adherence to the cause of the struggle for the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security and the further development of the detente process and its extension to all regions of the world.

It was noted with satisfaction that good, mutually advantageous relations have grown up between the Soviet Union and Peru in the economy, trade, science and culture. The useful practice of holding political consultations on international problems has become established. The Soviet and Peruvian parliamentarians displayed their interest in the further development of bilateral relations on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, punctilious fulfillment of agreements, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In the opinion of the representatives of the two countries' parliaments contacts between the parliaments of the USSR and Peru promote mutual familiarization with the life of the Soviet and Peruvian peoples and the strengthening and extension of Soviet-Peruvian relations in general.

The Soviet and Peruvian parliamentarians noted the usefulness of the exchange of opinions which took place and voiced the mutual desire to further develop ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Congress of Peru.

USSR, CUBA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1981-85

LD261742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] An agreement was signed today in Moscow on trade turnover and payments between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for the period 1981-85 in accordance with the volume of mutual trade should increase by more than 50 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year period.

SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS LAW ON FOREIGNERS' STATUS

LD011838 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The just ended fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation has adopted the law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR. This is the first law of its kind to have been codified in the Soviet Union. Up to now the legal norms for foreigners living in the USSR were embodied in a whole series of legislative acts. The new law systematizes the individual acts, writes Moscow news information.

What catches the eye first of all is the principle of national treatment, forming the basis of the law, applicable to foreign citizens and to people without citizenship living on the territory of the USSR. This means that foreigners living in the USSR have the same rights and responsibilities as Soviet citizens, unless otherwise stated in the USSR Constitution, the present law or other legislative acts. Significantly, the law proclaims equality before the law of all foreign citizens irrespective of their background, social status of financial standing, their race or nationality, sex, education, language, their attitude toward religion, their form of employment, etc.

In social and economic matters they enjoy all the rights and responsibilities of Soviet citizens, for instance, the right to work, to rest, to medical care, social security, housing and education, etc. In certain cases the range of the above rights and responsibilities depends on permanent or temporary residence in the USSR.

Foreigners enjoy nearly all the same political rights and freedoms as the Soviet citizens except for the right to vote, to undertake military service, or to occupy posts necessitating the holding of Soviet citizenship.

The rights and freedoms for foreign citizens enumerated in the law are more than just a declaration. They are backed up by a system of [word indistinct]. (?For instance) foreign citizens have the right to go to court or to appeal to other state bodies to defend their personal, material, family or other rights. In court they have the same legal rights as Soviet citizens.

The law specifically emphasizes that by making use of the rights and freedoms accorded to them, foreign citizens in the USSR must not harm the interests of Soviet society or the state, or the rights and legitimate interests of Soviet citizens and other persons.

Punishment for crimes or administrative and other legal violations committed on Soviet territory by foreign citizens is envisaged in the law on the basis of those applicable to Soviet citizens.

The new law fully corresponds to the international legislative practice and reflects the Soviet Union's policy of consistently promoting cooperation with all countries.

PRAVDA ON POPULATION PROBLEMS, DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY

PM011522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Prof D. Valentey and Prof A. Kvasha under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Population Problems and Demographic Policy"]

[Text] The building of socialism and communism is a conscious process, implemented according to a unified plan. Never before in history has there been a society for which a deep and specific scientific knowledge of the objective laws of social development, beginning from its economic foundation and ending with the changes in the spiritual culture and psychology and morality of the people is a vital necessity.

Demographic processes also have distinctive features under socialism. Careful study and a correct understanding of the conditions for the formation and life of the family, of the shaping of the rising generation and of its interconnection with those whom it comes to replace, and finally of the general natural laws for the development of the population as a whole--all this is important in taking state decisions, making legislation, and bringing about substantial transformations in economic, social and cultural spheres. In the materials and documents of the 24th, 25th and particularly the 26th CPSU Congresses, the tasks for developing and carrying out a well thought-out and effective demographic policy were put forward.

1. The conditions for the favourable solution of demographic problems are created in the course of socioeconomic transformations. In the eighties, as the 26th CPSU Congress indicated, an economic strategy will be implemented consistently, which presupposes--along with the fullest satisfaction of the population's needs regarding foodstuffs, manufactured goods, items of a cultural, consumer and household designation and services, improvements in housing, cultural and consumer conditions of the population's life and the purposeful improvement of the conditions and nature of labor--the pursuit of an efficient demographic policy.

The aim of this policy is to ensure the normal reproduction of the population, to promote the strengthening of the family as the most important cell of socialist society, to create more favourable conditions for combining motherhood with women's active participation in labor and social activity by offering various benefits to women with children and to families with many children. Improvement in the maintenance of children and disabled persons at society's expense and the implementation of a system of measures to extend people's life expectancy and labor activity and to improve their health are also envisaged.

The solution of demographic problems is naturally regarded as an organic part of socioeconomic policy at the stage of developed socialism. Population changes reflecting the course of social progress at the same time greatly influence the state of the economy and the growth of production forces. A careful consideration of demographic processes, of the basic tendencies of population reproduction and of the formation of conditions for the development and stability of the family is becoming a condition of correct planning, particularly long-term planning.

Let us clarify this with some examples. Thus, the changes in the numerical strength, age and sexual composition of the population, its professional and educational level and in the size of families determine the potential increase in labor resources and the volume and structure of consumer demand. The age structure of the population in many ways "dictates" the direction of the development of the health care organs: After all, the more children there are in this structure, the broader pediatric care must be; if the number of older people increases, this means that the accelerated development of cardiovascular and oncological care and so forth is necessary.

The prospects for housing construction depend substantially on the distribution of families in terms of the number of children they contain. Is it necessary, for example, to create more apartments for one-child families or to gear ourselves to the two-child or three-child family and how much housing will be necessary for each such group of families in 5, 10, 15 or more years from now--all these questions must be taken into consideration in advance.

It is quite obvious that without a consideration of the shift (migration) of the population and, as the demographers say, its adaptability to new surroundings, it is impossible to resolve the problems of opening up new territories and that the improvement in the educational and professional level of the population, the improvement of its state of health to a great extent signifies an increase in its ability to master within very brief periods new scientific and technical achievements and to adapt itself more easily to changing labor and living conditions.

The necessity for planned and purposeful influencing of demographic phenomena is furthermore stipulated by the fact that the nature of these phenomena and their intensity by no means alter immediately after changes in economic conditions. As a rule, a certain, at times lengthy, interval is necessary here. The patterns [et alony] of demographic behavior, as demographers say, have to take shape in conformity with the new economic conditions. This is a contradictory process that takes many years. But when such patterns have taken shape they become extremely stable and even acquire a certain independence from economic processes.

All this clearly shows why a consideration of the distinctive features of demographic processes is obligatory for long-term social and economic planning. The more remote the cutoff point of the plan, the more well-founded the demographic policy must be, that is, the control of demographic processes with the aid of a system of economic and social measures, measures of a legal nature and also of other ways of purposefully influencing the population's sentiments and cultural and psychological standards.

In other words, the developed socialist society needs to influence demographic phenomena systematically. The aggravation of the demographic situation makes this requirement a necessity.

2. The constant growth in the population's material well-being and of its cultural and educational standard and the development of people's spiritual needs is characteristic of a socialist society. These tendencies are the same throughout the country although in any particular regions their own specific features may be observed in how these tendencies are manifested. How do these tendencies affect demographic processes?

The chief cell, the source of all demographic events and consequently the chief subject of demographic policy is the family. It is precisely on the attitude of married couples toward the birth-rate problem that its level throughout the country as a whole depends and the moral climate and the number of children in the family to a large extent determine success in raising the new generation. The attitude toward health as society's most important asset, the ability to combine work and relaxation rationally, and the attitude of young people toward migration are all formed "at home." Although, of course, this by no means removes the responsibility of the system of education and training for preparing [young people] for family life, for the independent solution of the perpetually new problems of the organization and development of family life. In exactly the same way the necessity for attention to these problems by the soviets, the labor collectives and social organizations still remains.

The historical gains of socialism and the trends in socioeconomic and cultural progress mentioned above have given rise to a change in the position of woman in society. A woman's equality in law has gradually been supplemented by social equality, economic independence from men and, in practice, by sexual equality in educational and cultural levels. The role of the child in the family has also changed. He has ceased to be, as formerly, a worker from his early years and is increasingly becoming solely a socioethical and psychological asset for his parents. All this has brought about a massive transition of the Soviet family toward having few children.

At the present time the family structure comprising few children extends to roughly 80 percent of the country's population. This means virtually the entire population of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Belorussia and Georgia. In certain regions of the republics cited and primarily in the major cities the family with two children or even just one child predominates.

From the standpoints of long-term interests and prospects for the development of society, this is most undesirable. The fact of the matter is that for the so-called simple reproduction of the population, (that is, the replacement of generations according to a 1:1 ratio) the number of children in families should be 2.3 on average.

Consequently only a widespread two- or three-child family structure in these regions can ensure even a minimal population increase. But the transition toward contracted population reproduction, (when subsequent generations are numerically smaller than preceding ones) can gradually lead to many negative consequences. These are a sharp increase in the rate at which the population ages with all the ensuing complex social problems and difficulties in the prospects for opening up of new territories and much else. The prevalence of the one-child family also renders the education of children in a spirit of collectivism and comradeship more difficult and makes marriages less stable. In a word, the interests of both the family itself and also society suffer.

The situation which has taken shape in a number of rural regions of the RSFSR, particularly the Non-Chernozem Zone, causes particular concern on this plane. The low birthrate combined with the migration of young people from the countryside into cities has led here to the distortion of the age structure: There is a predominance of elderly people precisely where labor cadres of the active age groups are very necessary.

It is impossible not to mention negative phenomena occurring in the course of other demographic processes too. In particular in recent years the population's life expectancy has changed very little. The gap between the life expectancies of men and women is not decreasing, which indicates the inadequate efficacy of the work of both the health care organs and of the system of disease prevention and of combating occupational injuries and domestic accidents.

The exacerbation of the demographic situation is apparent also in the poor adaptation of settlers to their new location in a number of regions in the country and in those population migrations that are irrational from the viewpoint of society's interests. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress noted that up to now people have preferred to move from north to south and from east to west although, for the development of production forces, a movement in the opposite direction would be preferable.

All these and certain other phenomena have intensified the urgency of the scientific elaboration and implementation of an effective long-term demographic policy.

It will comprise one of the most important parts of the social program for the development of society.

The problems of population growth, of strengthening and developing the family and of regulating population migrations have always been kept in sight by our party and government. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Strengthen State Assistance to Families With Children" is one more practical embodiment of the consistent course of the Communist Party and Soviet state in creating the most favorable conditions for population growth, for strengthening the family and for educating the rising generation.

3. A demographic policy is all the more efficient, the more fully the basic ways of implementing it--economic, legal and sociopsychological--are utilized as a package and on all levels--from the country as a whole down to the individual enterprise, establishment or kolkhoz.

Obviously we must primarily reevaluate the social potential and duties of women. Even in conditions of tremendous assistance to the family from society, for a woman to combine two different functions--the reproductive, childbearing function, and the labor, social functions--remains difficult. Both functions are vitally necessary for both the family itself and for society. To elaborate and implement a package of measures to create the optimum combination of these two functions in every family seems to be the basic way for a developed socialist society to exert influence in a specific direction upon demographic phenomena.

It is particularly necessary to emphasize the role of enterprises and organizations in implementing measures to aid the family and children and to provide maternity and child protection which must be an obligatory element in their plans for social development.

It is necessary to bring "psychological mechanisms" into operation too. The press, movies, television and radio are called upon to devote more attention to the problems of the family and to its enduring worth. The question of the father's and mother's role being just as important for society as their work in the production sphere must be posed in more precise terms. Through our children and through the family each of us discharges our responsibility for the fatherland's future and makes an important contribution toward ensuring this future.

Finally, an effective system must be created for preparing young people for family life and developing the ability to build a sound family unit. Evidently it is at school that young people must learn the basics of marital hygiene and the psychology of family relationships and the correct operation of the family budget. Here definite experience is gradually being accumulated--special marriage and family bureaus operate in a number of our country's cities including Moscow and Leningrad. Having generalized this experience it is possible to think about creating a similar service on a wider scale.

Precisely this kind of varied, broad approach makes it possible to encompass all aspects of the family's link with society and in the same way to facilitate the shaping of a new and enduringly desirable attitude on the part of population toward problems of childbearing and toward health as society's most important asset. This approach will also help to stimulate migratory currents in the direction society needs.

Demographic policy must be united in its aims on a countrywide scale. But, of course, the package of measures utilized is required to take account of the particular features of different regions. These are the requirements of a really scientific approach to substantiating an effective demographic policy: to take as a basis a knowledge of the general laws and trends and to carefully take into consideration concrete, including local, specific features.

Here the experience of Europe's socialist countries where such a policy has been implemented for a number of years now is of indubitable interest. The creative and imaginative utilization of this experience will make it possible to determine the most expedient solutions under conditions of the USSR's demographic situation which is not uniform on the regional plane.

In our opinion the 26th CPSU Congress instruction about the necessity of elaborating a number of comprehensive targeted programs as the most important element for controlling social and economic development also applies to demographic processes. From our experience in working at the M.V. Lomonosov State University center for the study of population problems, we know that a certain amount of experience of elaborating regional programs of this kind (for example in Latvia) has been accumulated in the country and it must be studied attentively and utilized.

In order to resolve competently and efficiently the urgent tasks of controlling demographic processes, further intensive elaboration of population theory on the firm methodological basis, provided by Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and scientific communism, is necessary. Increasing the interest in demographic problems among representatives of these branches of learning could be of considerable help--especially as there are not many cadres of demographic specialists at the moment and their numbers are increasing only slowly. Improvement of the organization of really comprehensive demographic research must also promote its development. In the country there are several authoritative scientific and study centers which have taken shape, but the precise coordination of their work on demographic questions has not been organized. Finally propaganda of demographic knowledge among the population needs to be improved and organized on a broader footing.

The measures which were outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the socioeconomic development of society form a reliable foundation for an effective demographic policy. Its scientific elaboration and implementation accord with the interests of every Soviet family and our motherland as a whole.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOVIET MULTINATIONAL STATE

PM020809 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 June publishes on page 2 under the headline "Following Lenin's Course of Alliance and Fraternity" a 1,600-word review by N. Tarsenko of the anthology "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Soviet Multinational State" ["V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Sovetskoy Mnogonatsionalnom Gosudarstve"] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981. Noting that "today, from the peaks of mature socialism we can see more clearly what Lenin and the party did to create, develop and consolidate the USSR," the review argues that "Soviet power and the CPSU did what even the most developed capitalist states which pride themselves on their democratism have not been able and are not able to do" in resolving the nationalities question. It discusses Lenin's role in forming the "multinational socialist state" and claims that under present conditions there is a need "to strengthen primarily the union foundations of the Soviet federated state."

While noting the successes in implementing "Lenin's principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism," Tarsenko points out that "the 11th 5-Year Plan marks a new stage in pursuing Lenin's nationalities policy" and that "not all questions in the sphere of national relations have been resolved." This, he states, cannot be attributed solely to the resistance of vestiges of the past; there are other reasons giving rise to "nationalist prejudices and the exaggerated or distorted manifestation of nationalist feelings. The party teaches us to seek these reasons in present-day practice too--for instance in blunders in international and patriotic education."

The anthology, Tarsenko concludes, reflects the party's policy on the nationalities issue. The congress documents at the end of the anthology indicate ways of improving national relations, he says.

AZERBAIJAN IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE OPENS 2 JUN

PM011414 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 3 June carries on page 2 a 2,400-word AZERINFORM report entitled "To Raise the Level of Ideological Work" on the opening of a "republican seminar-conference of ideological workers" in Baku on 2 June. The report notes that "a report was delivered by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary G.A. Gasanov," who discussed ideological work tasks in light of the 26th CPSU Congress, noting that "everything is by no means perfect in our propaganda and mass-political work." The AZERINFORM report concludes with the following:

"The participants in the seminar-conference heard the lectures 'The 26th CPSU Congress and Urgent Questions of Ideological Work,' read by A.A. Sazonov, CPSU Central Committee lecturer, and 'The Social Essence of Islam and Questions of Atheist Education' by Dr of Historical Sciences G.M. Kerimov, senior scientific assistance of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Scientific Atheism.

"N.I. Rusak, CPSU Central Committee executive, is participating in the seminar-conference's work."

Conference Continues 3 Jun

PM011421 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] AZERINFORM--The republic seminar-conference of ideological workers which is being held at the Baku higher party school continued its work 3 June. Its participants heard the lectures: "Tasks of Further Developing the Republic's Industry and Transportation in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress Decisions" by K.M. Bagirov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee secretary; "Tasks To Ensure the Further Dynamic Development of the Republic's Agriculture in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress Decisions" by I.A. Mamedov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee secretary; and "Questions of Improving Party Organizational Work in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress Decisions" by Prof I.S. Muslyumov, holder of the Baku higher party school's chair of party and Soviet building.

LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 17 JUN

WA012349 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum proceedings]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Second Plenum was held on 17 June 1981. The plenum discussed the question "The Party Organizations' Tasks for a Further Increase in the Role of the Labor Collectives in the Ideological-Political, Labor and Moral Education of the Working People in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." The report was delivered by Comrade P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The plenum also discussed the information of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau on the work that has been done to implement the proposals expressed by the communists at report and election party meetings, city and rayon conferences and the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress.

The following spoke in the debate: E. Titishkis, first secretary of Vilnius's Oktyabrskiy Raykom; A. Puchkorene, secretary of Plungeskiy Rayon's Sotsialistinis Kyalyas Kolkhoz party organization; P. Chunderov, first secretary of the Zarasayskiy Raykom; Yu. Antanaytis, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Trade Unions; G. Zimanas, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; K. Minetas, minister of furniture and woodworking industry of the Lithuanian SSR; N. Mironov, operator at the Ionava Order of the Symbol of Honor Azot 25th CPSU Congress Association; R. Rimaytis, first secretary of the Panevezhskiy Gorkom; L. Petravichyus, director of the Akmyane Order of the Labor Red Banner cement-slate Production Association imeni 50-Letiya USSR; and V. Morkunas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education.

The plenum was addressed by M. Morozov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The plenum adopted corresponding decrees on the questions discussed.

This concluded the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum.

Grishkyavichyus on Education

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[Abridged version of report by P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at 17 June Lithuanian CP Central Committee Second Plenum: "The Party Organizations' Tasks for a Further Increase in the Role of the Labor Collectives in the Ideological-Political, Labor and Moral Education of the Working People in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress determined the new tasks of the country's economic and social development, a constant upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard and a strengthening of the motherland's defense might. The report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other congress documents are imbued with profound concern for Soviet man, the further strengthening of the party, a refinement in the style and methods of party leadership, support for everything that is new and progressive and the reorganization of a number of areas and spheres of ideological work with regard for the times.

Like the entire party and all Soviet people, the party organization and the working people of the republic greeted the congress's decisions with tremendous enthusiasm. They became a combat action program. The widespread organizational and ideological measures for discussion, study and propaganda of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the Period up to 1990" and for conveying the congress's ideas to each person were of great importance here.

There is currently no more important task than fulfillment of the program outlined by the party. For this reason all party-political work must continue to contribute in every way possible to the fulfillment of this program and an increase in the awareness and labor activeness of the communists and all working people of the republic.

In his impressive speeches and also during his talks and meetings with party activists in Kiev and Tbilisi Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew attention once again to the need to concentrate all forces on fulfillment of the congress's decisions, finding resources for an increase in production efficiency, ensuring rhythmic work and labor productivity growth and reducing production costs.

Our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding political and state figure of today, are doing everything possible to create in our country and in each of its republics the most favorable conditions for communist building and are struggling consistently and persistently for the preservation of peace worldwide.

The workers, kolkhoz members and people's intelligentsia of Soviet Lithuania, like the working people of our entire great motherland, warmly approve and wholly support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and are full of firm resolve to make their fitting contribution to the realization of all the party's plans.

A very important question is being raised for discussion at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum today--that of a further increase in the role of the labor collectives in the ideological-political, labor and moral education of the working people in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Labor Collective--Center of the Education of the New Man

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said: "The entire life of society--economic, political and spiritual--is reflected in the labor collective and in the work of its party, union and Komsomol organizations. It is essentially the primary cell not only of our entire economic but also political organism."

The CPSU Central Committee pays constant attention to the role of the labor collectives. This is evidenced by a number of decrees adopted which view the labor collective not only as the producer of physical assets but also as a vital element of society's spiritual life and the education of the new man. The significance of the labor collective is accentuated particularly forcefully in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education".

The big rights granted the labor collectives by the new constitution testify to their increased role in the developed socialist society. Today the labor collectives participate in the discussion and solution of state and public affairs, in the planning of production and social development, in improving work and social conditions and in the use of resources intended for the development of production and also for sociocultural measures and material incentive. Socialist competition is developed and progressive labor methods are disseminated in them, and they contribute to strengthening labor discipline, educate their members in a spirit of communist morality and a communist attitude toward labor and display concern to enhance their political awareness, culture and professional skills.

For this reason we must rely even more on the labor collectives in tackling the tasks set by the 26th congress.

The republic now has more than 7,000 labor collectives. The absolute majority of them are performing their functions successfully. These are primarily the collectives which are the winners in all-union socialist competition and which have had conferred on them high awards of the motherland, CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge Red banners and republic banners.

The vast majority of labor collectives made a good start in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The 5-month plan for commodity industrial output sales was fulfilled 102 percent and R63.7 million of products were sold over and above the plan. Total industrial production increased 3.9 percent. The plans for production of the majority of most important types of industrial products were fulfilled in physical terms. Labor productivity in industry increased 3.2 percent accounting for 82 percent of the entire production increase.

The work results of the construction collectives improved somewhat. The 5-month plan for the assimilation of capital investments and volume of construction and installation work was fulfilled in the republic as a whole. There were improvements in strengthening the labor collectives of the contracting organizations and the stabilization of personnel.

However, as before labor discipline is low and there is no due responsibility for plan fulfillment in certain construction worker collectives. Construction equipment is being utilized insufficiently effectively and a proprietorial attitude toward construction materials is not being displayed everywhere. We are alerted by the fact that the ministries of construction and rural construction failed to fulfill the 5-month program of contract work, and, moreover, the Ministry of Rural Construction performed less work than in the corresponding period of last year. It is necessary to adopt urgent measures to put an end to existing shortcomings.

The agricultural collectives did much to overcome the lagging caused by the unfavorable conditions of a number of recent years, achieve a growth in all areas of production and secure fulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges. The spring sowing was performed in the best agrotechnical periods and fodder procurement is under way.

But at the same time there are labor collectives which have begun the 5-year plan with poor results. Thus the 5-month plan for sold output was not fulfilled by 16 industrial associations and enterprises, while 13 failed to fulfill the labor productivity plan. These include such important ones as the Vilnius grinder plant, the Vilnius Komunaras machine-tool manufacturing plant and the Litrybprom Production Association. It would be possible to also list a number of other collectives of the national economy which are reorganizing their work inadequately in the spirit of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is the duty of each collective to direct all management, organizing and political activity and all creative potential toward the struggle for realization of the party's economic program and the better revelation and use of all intrinsic potential and toward the struggle against everything which is holding back intensification of production and the fulfillment of national economic plans.

Tackling Questions of Socioeconomic and Cultural Development Comprehensively

The conditions under which we live and work have changed appreciably in recent years. They have changed in every labor collective. These changes embrace both the material and spiritual spheres and the entire tenor of life. The worker has become different. His knowledge has been enriched, his erudition and political culture have been heightened and his intellectual requirements have grown. The labor collectives' task is to duly take account of all these changes for a further increase in the labor and sociopolitical activeness of each of their members and for an improvement in organizing and ideological work.

Of fundamental significance for a further increase in the educational role of the labor collectives is the congress's requirement that unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational and organizing and management work be striven after in practice, which will make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the ideological-political, labor and moral education of the working people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee report the paramount role of the primary party organizations in accomplishing the big and multifaceted tasks of communist building. Practical accomplishment of the tasks being discussed today depends primarily on the primary party organizations.

More than 5,300 primary and 3,300 shop party organizations and almost 4,500 party groups currently operate in the labor collectives. Constant attention is paid to their activity by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms. Scientific-practical conferences on increasing the effectiveness of the work of the primary party organizations and party groups have exerted a positive influence.

Pride of place in the party organizations' activity is occupied by questions of the labor education of both communists and all members of the collective. Currently three-fourths of communists work directly in the material production sphere. Many of them are the initiators of labor undertakings and socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas.

The work of the primary party organization of the Vilnius Order of the Symbol of Honor fuel apparatus plant imeni 50-Letiya USSR, for example, deserves kind words. The skillful and purposeful organizing and political activity of the party committee, shop party organizations and party groups is contributing to a strengthening of the vanguard role of the communists, almost 97 percent of whom participate in the movement for a communist attitude toward work. Many of them have personal creative plans. One out of every four communists is a production efficiency expert or has submitted a proposal aimed at increasing production efficiency and work quality. The communists participate actively in ideological-political work, the mentorship movement and the creation of good conditions for people's work and recreation. An important result of the party organization's activity is the fact that since the first days of 1981 the collective has been working in shock fashion under the motto "Working Without Laggards and With Excellent Quality."

The party organizations of the Order of the Symbol of Honor Kauno Baldai furniture Production Association and the Mosedis Kolkhoz imeni 40-Letiya Sovetskoy Litvy in Skuodasskiy Rayon, the Tayka of Shakyayskiy Rayon, the Pyargale of Vilnyusskiy Rayon, and Payesis of Kaunasskiy Rayon, the imeni Karolis Pozhela of Lazdiyskiy Rayon and the Nauyas Giyvanimas of Shilalskiy Rayon and many others are also leading the collectives skillfully.

At the same time there are still party organizations which have not reached the point of actively influencing all matters of the labor collectives. There is an absence in such collectives, as a rule, of persistent struggle for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges. Thus, for example, the party committee of Shyaulyay's Nuklon plant (Comrade R. Stonis was former party organization secretary) studied the production and mutual relations of the members of the collective inadequately. The educational work contained much formalism. As a result conflict situations arose in certain subdivisions which were detrimental to the accomplishment of production tasks and people's education. Only the intervention of the higher party authorities made it possible for relations to be set right and for rhythmic work in the collective.

The gorkoms and raykoms must continue to increase the efficiency of the party organizations, perfect their structure and increase the number of brigades, sections and live-stock units where party groups have been set up or party organizers have been established. It is necessary to strive to ensure that each communist be an ideological fighter in the collective and set a personal example in work and social life. The primary party organizations are called on to probe all the problems of the collective more fully and in greater depth. "Whether it be a question of personnel questions, the fulfillment of economic plans or an improvement in people's work and social conditions, the party organizations," the CPSU Central Committee report said, "must display high-mindedness and not be under the administration's thumb when it acts incorrectly. In a word, they must firmly pursue party policy." They are also called on to display concern for the efficiency of the Komsomol organizations and an increase in the role of the union organizations in every possible way.

Certain party organizations are as yet enhancing inadequately the responsibility of communists working in the unions. It is also necessary to galvanize the work of the deputy groups.

Better use should be made of the workers' meetings and production conferences. The good practice of the holding of the latter and the consideration of proposals has evolved in many collectives. Implementing the decisions of workers' meetings, the Vilnius plastics plant has modernized the shops and renovated the general-service premises. The public opinion of the collective is not only helping commission production potential and disseminate progressive experience but also contributing to people's education.

Unfortunately, the workers' meetings are still frequently not held on time, they discuss secondary issues, the agendas are sometimes conventional and the decisions are ineffective. The party and union organizations are called on to emphatically do away with formalism in this business and make more frequent use of the workers' meetings to discuss vital issues and leaders reports on the implementation of the workers' proposals and critical observations. It is essential to display daily concern to ensure that a spirit of high exactingness, organization and professionalism permeate not only the entire activity of each primary party organization but also each member of the production collective.

A conscientious attitude toward labor must be manifested more strikingly in socialist competition. A characteristic of it should be an increase in each worker's personal responsibility for the honor of the plant trademark and product quality. It is essential to pay more attention to personal plans, which should be viewed as the contribution of each worker to the collective pledges.

It is necessary to make even more extensive use of the best experience of the foremost labor collectives of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in this matter, support more actively such initiatives as "Working Without Laggards," "Manual Labor To Be Taken Over by Machinery" and others and to strive for the coordinated work of subcontracting partners operating under the conditions of the current division of labor as links of a single all-state chain. Particular significance is attached here to the counter socialist pledges of the subcontracting partners and organizations.

Considerably more concern should be shown everywhere for questions of economies and thrift and to ensure that our economy, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the congress, be truly economical. A proprietorial attitude toward public property and the ability to fully and expediently use everything at the collectives' disposal--all working people should be oriented toward this.

There is still much potential in the development and extension of socialist competition. Take just the following question. The party organizations, in the main, pay tribute to the frontrunners and innovators on the one hand and to pushers and slackers on the other. Differently, of course. But they do not see enough of the so-called average people, who constitute the majority. It is necessary to make fuller use of all measures of ideological-mobilizing influence on the mind and behavior of this category of workers.

The spread of socialist competition should contribute to the inception and development of collective forms of the organization of labor. Work in accordance with a uniform schedule, brigade self-management and other progressive innovations has already become prevalent at enterprises of the republic. Many brigades at the Klaypeda Baltiya ship-building yard, which embrace more than 92 percent of basic production workers, and also in the collective of the Vilnius adding machines plant imeni V.I. Lenin and many others may serve as an example. The brigade has much educative potential. It molds the features of collectivism, comradeship and mutual assistance.

However, development of the brigades is not yet proceeding smoothly everywhere. Disparities and variegation are perceived. The best experience is as yet being propagandized insufficiently. But it is essential to disseminate the brigade forms for they make it possible to combine more organically an increase in production efficiency and a person's education.

The leaders of the labor collectives have a big role in the process of the fusion of party policy with the activity of the masses. Realization of the party's demand for the unity of management, organizing and ideological work largely depends on them. They must bear responsibility not only for the state of production but also for the educative consequences of management activity. "Questions of leadership of the economy," the CPSU Central Committee report emphasizes, "are not simply economic but also political and party questions."

It is gratifying that there are many leaders of collectives in the republic who also act as the organizers of the implementation of party policy and its genuine purveyors and propagandists in the masses. In conjunction with the party, union and Komsomol organizations they are doing everything to ensure that each worker perceive the constant concern for him. Take the Lithuanian GRES imeni V.I. Lenin. This collective, the entire city of power engineers of Elektrenay, lives and works as a single amicable family. Each of its members--adult and newborn--is surrounded by sincere concern here. Kindergarten, nurseries, a Pioneer camp and preventive clinics with hydropathic departments, an entire sports reservation, a house of culture, a covered ice rink, a conservatory, a yacht club and a multitude of other social facilities were installed by the efforts of the collective and serve to strengthen the health and maintain the good mood of each member of the collective and his family. It is not surprising that there are virtually no shirkers and violators of labor discipline and public order here. Every seventh worker is a production efficiency expert, every eighth participates in amateur artistic activity and the majority are involved in sports and are active members of the community. High culture and modern production organization predominate here, and the state quotas and socialist pledges are always fulfilled successfully.

There are many good collectives in the countryside also. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "It is pleasant to enter roomy, bright homes where urban conveniences are combined with the particular features and requirements of rural life. The new nature of work and the contemporary social life and appearance of the villages--these, comrades, are the fruit of our social policy."

Take Shilutskiy Rayon's 25th CPSU Congress Sovkhoz. Yuknaychyay is celebrated throughout the republic as a model community with all conveniences and social facilities. There is no manpower problem on the sovkhoz. The young people readily stay to work on the farm, where concern for a person, beauty and conveniences are excellently combined with good organization of labor and firm discipline, where it is a case of all for one and one for all.

The collective of the Panevezhis Model Construction Trust stands out for its good work results among the republic's construction organizations. It has the lowest personnel turnover. Labor productivity in the 10th 5-Year Plan grew 19 percent, whereas for the ministry as a whole it grew only 1.5 percent. For 3 years now the trust's collective has held leading positions in republic and all-union socialist competition. The high production indicators in the Panevezhis construction trust have been achieved as a result of constant concern for people.

Just a few different labor collectives. But the main feature of them is the same: well-organized work and constant concern for man and the correct work style of their leaders and party and other social organizations. Many other collectives are actively following this good example.

The 26th congress raised so pointedly for the first time the question of the need to display concern not only for the organization and the conditions of labor and production but also for people's social life. "The plant and the farmstead," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "is the home where a person spends a minimum of one-third of his life. Everything here should be convenient and contemporary--from the work places to the general service facilities."

The leaders of labor collectives who treat these questions as something of secondary importance deserve the most serious criticism. This has a ruinous influence on people's mood and on their attitude toward work. Such a situation was created, for example, at the Shyaulyay leather-haberdashery factory. As a result of insufficient attention to questions of a rise in the standard of production and, ultimately, to people the factory became the one which lagged the greatest among the republic's light industry enterprises in level of mechanization of labor and skill categorization. This has led to the point where personnel turnover here is double the sectorial average.

Displaying real concern for a person means successfully fulfilling the plans of the collective's socioeconomic development, enhancing the standard of production and paying attention to production aesthetics, providing people with comfortable and handsome special clothing, planting trees and shrubs and providing the plant territory, farmstead and rural community with amenities. Medical centers and other cultural-social service facilities should operate efficiently. Concern should be displayed for the work of the catering establishments, refreshment rooms, stores, transportation and communications.

We cannot fail to be concerned today, for example, by the fact that 30 enterprises of cities of republic jurisdiction do not have their own catering establishments and that catering establishments cater for only 60 percent of the requirements of tool-building and machine-building enterprises. There are insufficient public catering establishments on the farms of Akmyanskiy, Trakayskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Moletskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Shalchininkskiy and a number of other rayons.

The solution of questions of people's social life and services is not confined to the production collective framework. It is necessary once again today to draw the attention of the Litpotrebsoyuz, the ministries of trade, consumer service, health, motor transportation and highways, communications and other departments to the need for the more vigorous solution of these questions. Furthermore, it must always be remembered that people come into contact with the work of service organizations daily. Their assessment not only of these organizations but also of the corresponding organs of power depends on how they were served here. This is also a political question. For this reason a strengthening of party-political influence here is essential and it must increase.

The 26th CPSU Congress made an in-depth analysis of the changes in the social-class structure of Soviet society.

Social distinctions connected primarily with the nature of the labor and the skills of the workers can still be seen in many collectives. A number of collectives run the entire gamut of types of labor activity from highly skilled and automated to manual and heavy labor. I have to remind you that we failed to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan quotas for a reduction in manual labor. The number of workers engaged in heavy labor is being reduced particularly slowly at enterprises and in associations of instrument-building, furniture and woodworking and food and meat and dairy industry and in construction. Manual labor is as high as 80 percent in the collectives of the Shyaulyay construction trust, for example.

It is necessary to adopt decisive measures for the speediest solution of this important problem. The main path toward this is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and science's closer ties to production.

Use of the program-goal method of planning scientific research, the creation of science-production associations and complexes and an increase in the amount of work performed in accordance with economic contracts are efficient forms of the use of scientific potential for the accomplishment of urgent economic tasks. It is essential to galvanize more energetically the efforts of the scientists and production workers in these areas.

Consideration of the changes in the social-class structure is investing the content of educational work with certain aspects.

Guided by the congress's proposition concerning the increased role of the working class, it is necessary to adopt more effective measures for the further development and dissemination of the most important moral-political features of the workers' spiritual make-up. A rejuvenation process is currently occurring in the majority of worker collectives. In this connection it is necessary to mold by all means the class self-awareness of the new generation and cultivate therein clear ideas about its great political and state responsibility. A most important task here not only of the labor collectives and their party and Komsomol organizations and the youth instructors but also the concern of the entire system of vocational-technical education, the secondary specialized schools and the VUZes.

Tremendous changes have occurred in the countryside thanks to our party's consistent agrarian policy. Particular attention here should surround the new professional groups, which have grown abruptly and are continuing to grow. These are machine operators, controllers, construction and reclamation workers, repairmen and service sphere, trade and cultural workers. It is essential to pay more attention to the formation of the new labor collectives which are being created at interfarm enterprises, particularly in the animal husbandry complexes.

There has been a rapid growth in recent years in the numbers of the intelligentsia not only in science, education and culture but also in material production. The intelligentsia is playing an increasingly significant part in the entire life of the republic, as in Soviet society as a whole. Over 388,000 people are currently employed in white-collar work in Lithuania. Approximately 146,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, who will join various labor collectives, will be newly trained in the 11th 5-Year Plan alone. It is necessary to train them not only as good specialists but also as active, skilled educators of the masses.

All these questions and phenomena require a certain reorganization of the party organizations' ideological and political-education activity, which consists of a further improvement in differentiated work and fuller consideration of the distinctions and distinguishing features of the educational and cultural level and moral-psychological makeup of different categories of working people.

The 26th congress paid particular attention to the need for a further refinement in the socialist way of life and the eradication of everything impeding the formation of the new man. The labor collectives have a most important part to play in the solution of these problems. It should be mentioned that they have performed considerable work in this sphere, implementing the decree of a Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum held in 1976 on the strengthening of moral education. The optimum socioeconomic and ideological conditions for the nurturing of a morally mature personality have been created in a number of collectives like, for example, the Vilnius plastics plant, the Kaunas Sanitas chemical-pharmaceutical factory, the Shyaulyay television plant imeni 40-Letiya Sovetskoy Litvy, the Panevezhis Ekranas plant and the Kayshyador poultry factory and on many kolkhoses and sovkhoses.

However, in not all collectives are the leaders and party and other social organizations paying due attention to the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate, an increase in the moral prestige of socially useful labor and a refinement of collectivist relationships, and reasonable requirements are being molded inadequately. Such a situation has been created, for example, at the Kaunasenergoremont enterprise, on Trakayskiy Rayon's Kirov Kolkhoz, at the Shalchininkay fish hatchery and in certain other collectives.

Experience shows that in the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality a particularly effective means is public opinion and an atmosphere of scrupulous exactingness and concern for the moral fate of a comrade and each member of the collective. But certain primary party organizations underestimate the role of public influence. The preventive inspection councils and groups of the city of Panevezhis and Ionavskiy, Moletskiy, Mazheyskiy and certain other rayons have yet to develop work properly in many collectives. The work of the comrades' courts is inadequate in a number of places, particularly in Plungeskiy, Yurbarkskiy and Lazdiyskiy rayons. The cases which are brought before them are often examined formally, without an in-depth analysis of the causes of the violation of the rules of socialist community living. There are still many manifestations of liberalism in an evaluation of infringements of the law.

To take an example. The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court in full bench recently sentenced for embezzlement of state and public property (to the tune of R47,000) a group of persons among whom were workers of the Kaunas synthetic fibers plant, the Kaunas motor vehicle fleet and the republic DOSAAF Sea Sports Club. Believing that this crime did not, they said, constitute great social danger, the above collectives petitioned the Supreme Court that the members of these collectives who had perpetrated the embezzlement not be given a specific punishment and that they be handed over to the collectives for reeducation.

Is this not liberalism? The court correctly turned down the petition and the swindlers were sentenced to 7 to 10 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress: "...It is necessary with all organizational, financial and legal means to tightly close up all loopholes for parasitism, graft and speculation, for unearned income and for encroachments on socialist property." This makes it incumbent upon us to work more actively in this direction.

Despite the measures which have been adopted, a considerable rise in crime has been observed annually in the cities of Vilnius, Klaypeda and Shyauliyay and in Birzhayskiy, Kelmeskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Tauragskiy, Mazheykskiy, Shilutskiy and Shalchininkskiy Rayons. A rise in crime is to be observed this year also in these cities and rayons. The gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, administrative authorities, business leaders and primary party organizations must improve work considerably on eradicating this social evil. It is the duty of the party organizations to always make a high-minded evaluation of all negative phenomena, view them as violations of the basic principles of the socialist way of life and consistently apply effective measures of influence.

The full-fledged life and activity of a labor collective is inconceivable today if it does not display a concern for satisfaction of people's spiritual requirements. Many managers and party organizations consider the solution of questions of the cultural life of the collectives and fulfillment of the production program equally important. They constantly keep an eye on the work of the houses of culture, clubs, libraries and museums and display concern for people's participation in sport, tourism and excursions and for the extent to which they attend movies and the theater. Every rayon and city has such collectives. These include the Alitus experimental housing construction combine, the Ritu Aushra Kolkhoz of Kedaynskiy Rayon, the horticultural Michurin Sovkhoz of Yurbarkskiy Rayon and many others.

The fact that closer ties have been established in recent years between the creative unions, theaters and other of the republic's professional collectives and the plants, factories, kolkhozes and sovkhoses is positive. The art, music and movie and the "Spring of Poetry" festivals which are regularly held in the cities and rayons and the meetings with writers, composers, artists, actors and journalists have won extensive public recognition. Branches of the State Philharmonia and the theaters have been set up and are operating in a number of collectives. The recent 14th All-Union Film Festival and the meetings of the best producers of Soviet motion picture art with the republic's working people made a deep impression on Lithuania's working people.

The meetings and the collaboration of the workers of art and literature with the labor collectives serve as an important means in the aesthetic and moral education and spiritual enrichment of the working people. On the other hand, the strengthening contacts of the creative intelligentsia with the labor collectives are inspiring them to create new works about contemporary Soviet man.

But we still encounter instances of the good initiatives of the creative workers with respect to establishing patronage cooperation with the labor collectives not being duly supported locally. We also have to mention that the work of certain artists still reveals insufficiently the spiritual wealth of the contemporary worker and rural worker. Certain books of poetry and prose, drawings and paintings, musical and dramatic productions and motion pictures and television films still deal with trifling subject matter, pander to a mercantile taste and are unduly fascinated by ethnographism. The Ministry of Culture, the creative unions and the party authorities must display considerably greater high-minded exactingness toward the ideological-artistic level of the repertoire of the theaters and influence more effectively the shaping and performance of the repertoire of the professional and also amateur arts collectives.

Great Scrupulousness and Creative Activeness in the Education of the Working People

The labor collective and its party organization today possess a wealth of proven means and forms of ideological-political, labor and moral education. The systematic holding of uniform political days is practiced in all collectives. The fact that the majority of managers, engineering-technical personnel and specialists participate actively in the working people's education is an important achievement.

Having, as a whole, made a positive evaluation of the state of communist education in the republic, the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress pointed to the appreciable shortcomings which still exist and outlined the main tasks in this field which ensue from a long-term party document--the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education." For this reason it is particularly important for us today to pay the most serious attention to the issues which were accentuated with new force by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at an all-union conference of ideological workers held this April: "The exacting, critical and constructive spirit of the congress must determine the content and style of all organizing and ideological work in the masses. Establishing this spirit of Bolshevik high-mindedness and creative activeness in the life of each collective and inculcating irreconcilability with shortcomings and intolerance of all deviations from our way of ideological workers to the solution of the economic, social and all other questions raised by the congress."

An extensive network of schools and seminars of party and Komsomol training and economic education, a most important task of which is ensuring the close connection of theoretical training with the solution of all the most urgent problems experienced by the labor collectives, has now been created everywhere. Some 80 percent of communists and a considerable proportion of nonparty activists are being instructed in this network. There are many examples of the creative presentation of work.

But carried away by an undue expansion of the size of the school and seminar audience, certain party organizations are still losing sight of the main thing--the quality of the lectures and the other classes. Manifestations of formalism and scholasticism, which blunt the audience's interest in theoretical study, have yet to be eradicated in party education.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement in Party Training in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" was adopted recently. The gorkoms and raykoms and each primary party organization have a great deal of work to do to raise the theoretical and procedural level of Marxist-Leninist training. This sphere of activity should be regarded everywhere as an essential condition of a further increase in the leading role of the CPSU, the increased efficiency of all party organizations and the strengthening of the Soviet people's ideological-political unity and their cohesion around the party.

Thanks to the constant concern of the party organization for the ideological-political education of the working people, the proud feeling of belonging to the single great Soviet motherland is intensifying and strengthening in many labor collectives. A number of meaningful and interesting forms has been found which are contributing well to the strengthening of the youth's international and patriotic education. It is essential to continue to work actively in this field.

It is necessary in each labor collective to systematically reveal the invigorating force of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and to show in cogent manner how the intensive economic and social development of each union republic is accelerating the process of their all-around rapprochement. In-depth illustration of the process of the burgeoning and mutual enrichment of the national cultures and formation of the culture of the single Soviet people--the new social and international community--is also an important task.

It is essential in all the multifaceted activity of the party organizations to continue to attentively take account of the multinational composition of the republic's population and to actively rally people of all nationalities for an increase in each collective's contribution to the general treasure house of material and spiritual values and to the strengthening of the might of our great motherland.

The entire system of party propaganda and agitation should be of an even more aggressive nature, must always promptly and emphatically rebuff any manifestations of relapses into bourgeois nationalism and anti-Sovietism and skillfully educate the working people in the spirit of the indestructible friendship of the peoples.

The strengthening of the interconnection between international and patriotic education with the struggle to surmount religious vestiges and to mold an active scientific-atheistic position merits the utmost support.

This work is being performed skillfully, for example, by the collectives of the Kaunas Aushra association of consumer service enterprises and organizations, Skuodasskiy Rayon's Mosedis Kolkhoz imeni 40-Letiya Sovetskoy Litvy and Panevezhis's High School No 12. Their success lies in the fact that, in addition to other forms, the main accent is put on patient individual work with believers and that attention is paid to these questions by communists, Komsomol members and leaders.

It should be remembered that the main enemy on the path of an increase in the efficiency of many areas of ideological work is formalism. Its roots lie in an abstraction from life and a dismissive attitude toward facts and the achievements of practice. Even V.I. Lenin drew attention to these matters: "We are educating the masses insufficiently on the basis of life, concrete examples and models from all walks of life," he wrote, "and are paying insufficient attention to that routine side of factory, village and regimental life, where what which is new is being built increasingly and where what is most needed is attention, publicity, public criticism, the rooting out of the useless and an appeal for the study of what is good."

The gorkoms and raykoms must display more concern for the activity of the labor collectives. The Vilnyusskiy Gorkom, which recently devoted a plenum to an increase in the educational functions of the labor collectives and the primary party organizations of the capital, acted correctly, for example. The Kaunasskiy Gorkom analyzed in depth at a plenum questions of an increase in the effectiveness of ideological-political education. The Klaypedskiy Gorkom organized a scientific-practical conference on an intensification of international and patriotic education in light of the requirements of the 26th congress.

The ministries and departments should involve themselves more in the state of educational work in the labor collectives. They are called on to probe deeper not only production matters but also to exert the maximum effort to satisfy people's needs and requirements and create a good moral-psychological climate in all areas of work.

The press, television and radio are rendering the party organizations considerable assistance in rallying the communists and extending their ideological-political, labor and moral education. We find many valuable publications in the newspapers TIYESA, SOVETSKAYA LITVA, BALTEDHYU LAYKRASHTIS and VECHEARNIYE NOVOSTI, in the journals KOMMUNIST, SOBYITIYA I VREMYA and SHVITURIS, in a number of city and rayon papers and on television and in radio broadcasts.

Our press should reveal and propagandize in greater depth the progressive experience of the party organizations and their activity in rallying the labor collectives and creating a healthy, working atmosphere in them and offer the workers and kolkhoz members themselves a platform more often. The sectorial press also should take a greater interest in questions of education in the labor collectives and illustrate them in greater depth.

Workers of the social sciences are called on to contribute even more actively to an improvement in the activity of the labor collectives and an increase in their role in the working people's communist education.

Constant Attention to an Intensification of Organizing Work in the Labor Collectives

The questions which we are discussing today are exceptionally capacious and important. They demand the constant attention of the republic's entire party organization.

It is important that a great deal of organizing work in the gorkoms and raykoms and in the primary party organizations in order that, guided by the directives of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, specific measures be formulated for the settlement of all the problems being put forward today follow this Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the working people of the main sectors of the republic's economy are working successfully, as a whole, in the first year of the 5-year plan. The task now is to maintain a steady production rhythm and fulfill the annual plan successfully. Particular attention has to be paid here to the accomplishment of urgent tasks of the development of agriculture.

The first results of agricultural operations are grounds for hope that the plans of the first year of the 5-year plan will be fulfilled. As I have already said, the spring sowing was performed early and to a high agrotechnical standard. Work has been initiated on tending the sown areas. Up to now the weather has been favorable to the growth of both the spring crops and grass.

For this reason the mass haymaking--the first and most critical stage of the struggle for a strong fodder base for animal husbandry--began somewhat ahead of the customary period.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are paying particular attention to fodder production and a number of particular features of this work ensuing from the situation which has come about. It is primarily a question of the fact that in building up the production of animal husbandry products we, like, incidentally, other republics also, have been unable to achieve a corresponding growth in the production and an improvement in the quality of coarse and succulent fodder. Its shortage is being compensated by grain, and in our republic, moreover, by grain imported from other areas of the country. In addition, a considerable proportion of the grain is still being fed in unbalanced form and, consequently, is not producing the proper results.

How serious the fodder situation is can be seen from the fact that in the last 5-year plan the head of livestock in the republic increased 12 percent, while the production of fodder, on the contrary, declined by the same percentage. The proportion of concentrated feed in the total balance of consumed feed, however, increased from 34 percent in 1965 to 49 percent in 1979.

The party Central Committee declares this 5-year plan one of a rapid increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of coarse, succulent and pasture fodder and of the economical use of grain for forage purposes. The specialists must find ways to reduce the expenditure of grain for the production of mixed feed. It is essential primarily that we pay serious attention to an expansion of the cultivation of protein-rich crops and an increase in the production of protein additives in industry. Matters should be organized in such a way as to ensure that implementation of the planned measures in the immediate future cater in full for animal husbandry's need for high-quality feed and the economizing of grain for forage purposes. These tasks are so important that they merit the most detailed discussion at the next Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum.

It is now necessary to apply the maximum effort to fully procure the planned quantity of fodder. Responding to the appeal of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers on this issue is the duty of all party, soviet and management authorities and all rural workers.

Permit me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and working people of the republic will lend all their efforts for the successful accomplishment of all the tasks of communist building put forward by the 26th party congress.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD012314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The rates of fodder procurement in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the country continue to increase and the last week of June set records. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grasses were cut over an area of 8.71 million hectares in these 7 days. This is the first time such a result has been achieved. In all, (?fodder) has been harvested over nearly 26 million hectares since the beginning of haymaking, which is 5 million more than by this time last year.

(?The reaping belt covers) the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Lithuania. Things are going particularly well in the Ukraine. The plan for the procurement of hay has already been fulfilled by 59 percent here. In the country as a whole 14.6 million (?tons) of this fodder has been harvested, which is significantly more than by this time last year.

In Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan the tasks for procurement of haylage have been overfulfilled. This work is going well in the country as a whole and unlike in previous years specialists are noting the high quality of haylage.

As for the most nutritious fodder from grass, vitamin meal, 1.78 million tons has been produced, which is also significantly more than by this time last year. Procurement of vitamin grass meal is going at particularly fast rates in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and in Lithuania. The highest production per machine in Uzbekistan and Lithuania is 108 tons since the start of haymaking. The machines for making vitamin grass meal in these republics are working round the clock, but in Armenia each machine has procured only 19 tons, the lowest result in the country. The machines for making vitamin grass meal are being badly used in Moldavia.

(Lavrov), deputy head of an administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted in conversation with our correspondent that as a whole fodder this year is distinguished by its high content of nutritives. This is shown by the following: If all the fodder procured is translated into fodder units, it turns out that there are 4.7 tons more harvested than by this time in 1980.

NEED FOR STRONGER FODDER BASE EMPHASIZED

PM301051 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Livestock specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "The Source of Milk and Meat Is in the Fields"]

[Text] The country's stockmen are to increase meat production by a minimum of just over 3 million tons over 5 years and milk production will also increase considerably. Our livestock units have not previously experienced such rapid growth rates. It is a question of the need for a radical breakthrough in the sector's development.

The results of the first 5 months of the current year show that substantial shifts in this respect have by no means been achieved everywhere. Whereas in Kirgizia and Kazakhstan meat production increased 11-16 percent in January-May, in Moldavia and Lithuania it actually fell. In Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan the gross milk yield was 5-7 percent above last year's level, but in Latvia and Belorussia it was considerably reduced. It is now extremely important to make up for lost time.

Arable farmers and stockmen have given warm support to the initiative of Cherkasskaya Oblast's rural workers, who have decided to sharply increase the productivity of livestock units. Here are just a few facts taken from the stream of reports. M.K. Krokhina, milkmaid at the Chapayev Kolkhoz in Ryazanskaya Oblast, is now obtaining more than 20 kg of milk per cow. On Lipetskiy Sovkhoz in that same oblast, bull calves in the groups under stock hands A.T. Kornyakova, A.S. Kulakova and Z.P. Ryzhenkova are putting on more than 1 kg in weight every day. S. Zhanabayev, herdsman on Kommunizm Sovkhoz in Chimbentskaya Oblast, has obtained 185 lambs per 100 fine-fleeced sheep. It is important to do everything to encourage such people, develop their competition comprehensively and create all the conditions for highly productive labor.

The main condition here is a sufficiency of good quality fodder. Without reliable fodder stocks and preferential development of the fodder base it is impossible to work efficiently at livestock units. Permitting a gulf between the increase in livestock numbers and fodder production means not only reducing livestock productivity, but also reducing the gross output of products. For instance, in the last 3 years farms in the Ukraine have increased the number of cows by 3 percent. But because of a fall in their yield--by 700 kg--during the same period milk production has fallen 3.7 percent.

It is particularly important to supply livestock complexes with fodder fully and in accordance with livestock management norms.

Otherwise the fodder does not produce results. Thus in Tambovskaya Oblast a number of complexes obtain only 1,100-1,300 kg of milk per cow per year, while weight gains in young replacement animals do not exceed 200 grams. This has happened because during the last winter period the dairy complexes were provided with only 64 percent of the necessary fodder and enterprises raising calves only had 67 percent.

Tambovskaya Oblast farms are now striving to rectify the situation and are adopting energetic measures to strengthen the fodder base. In particular the area allocated to fodder crops has been increased by 100,000 hectares, and that given over to fodder root crops has been doubled.

However, there are cases where farm leaders and specialists and workers in party, soviet and economic organs fail to draw the correct conclusions from the errors of past years. Thus in Tulskaia Oblast the 5-month sales of livestock for meat remained at last year's level, which was lower than the 1979 level, while milk production fell nearly 14 percent. This is not surprising--by the start of the winter period the oblast had only laid in 9 quintals of fodder units per head of livestock. There is something else which is surprising. The other day the Tul'skiy Oblispolkom approved an initiative from collectives in Yefremovskiy Rayon on launching competition for timely preparations for the next livestock wintering period, without saying a word about the need to lay in sufficient fodder--there is no mention of this in the initiators' pledge.

Mass fodder procurement has begun in most regions of the country. The first results have been summed up--by 15 June in the country as a whole sown and natural grasses had been cut for the first time over 10,475,000 hectares, including nearly 7 million hectares for hay and cured hay. Some 4.9 million tons of hay and 12.6 million tons of cured hay have been procured, nearly 5 million tons of silage has been laid in and 829,000 tons of artificially dehydrated fodder has been prepared. All these indicators are considerably higher than last year's: The area of grasses harvested is 30 percent higher, hay and cured hay stocks are 62 percent higher, dehydrated fodder is 60 percent up and silage has doubled. But this does not provide grounds for complacency.

This year grasses are developing considerably more rapidly than usual everywhere. Not a day must be lost--even in southern regions of Siberia grasses are already flowering, while pulse crops are in the budding stage. As is known, the best time for harvesting is during the phase of ear formation and the start of flowering in grasses, and of buds formation in pulse crops. The time has already come!

For the present the main efforts should be channeled into creating good hay stocks. Moskovskaya Oblast has decided to procure 2 tons of this fodder per cow and the farms of the Ukraine are to procure at least 1 ton. Uzbek farmers have fulfilled the plan for the stockpiling of hay by 36 percent, Ukrainian farmers have fulfilled it by 28 percent and Moldavian farmers by 23 percent. Yet in Armenia and Georgia only 1-2 percent of the planned quantity of hay has been laid in and the rate of procurement is much lower than last year.

The stance of leaders of certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Kazakhstan is incomprehensible. This year grasses have done remarkably well in the republic and there is every opportunity not only to fully supply the livestock units' hay requirements, but also to create a reliable surplus stock. In places where no year is like the next, this is particularly important. The leaders in Chirkentskaya Oblast have assessed the situation correctly. By 10 June grasses had been cut there over 790,000 hectares--40 percent of plan. More than 20,000 tons of good-quality hay had been procured.

But unfortunately this is one of only a few such cases. In the republic as a whole less hay has been stacked than last year and the procurement plan has been only 6 percent fulfilled. Farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have set about creating an 18-month reserve store of coarse and succulent fodders, but their high pledges are poorly backed up by concrete organizational work--the haymaking is developing more slowly than last year and by 10 June the hay procurement target was only 0.4 percent fulfilled.

The country's stockmen, following the example of Cherkasskaya Oblast's working people, are adopting high pledges to increase the production and sale to the state of produce from livestock units. The destiny of these pledges is now being resolved in the meadows. The source of milk and meat is in the fields!

COSMOS-1279 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 1 JULY

LD011609 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1279 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The Sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the space exploration program.

The initial period of revolution of the Sputnik is 90.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--385 kilometres, the minimum--218 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit--70.4 degrees.

The equipment aboard the Sputnik is functioning normally.

SALYUT-6 TRAJECTORY CORRECTED BY COSMOS-1267

LD011508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The orbital scientific station Salyut-6 has been functioning in near-earth space for 45 months now, the flight control center reports. As you know, on 19 June 1981, the artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1267 docked with the station. In accordance with the set program, the testing of the systems and equipment on board both spacecraft in joint flight continues. On 29-30 June, using the powerplant of Cosmos-1267, corrections were made to the trajectory of motion of the space complex. The parameters of its orbit are now, maximum distance from the earth's surface 400 km, minimum distance from earth's surface 340 km. The period of rotation is 91.7 minutes. According to telemetry data, the flight is proceeding normally. The information reaching earth is being processed and studied.

CORRECTION TO MOLNIYA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Please make the following correction to the item entitled "Molniya Communications Satellite Launched 25 Jun," published in the 25 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page U 1, paragraph two, line one. Change figures to read: A 40,640 km apogee...

REPORT ON USTINOV SPEECH TO MILITARY GRADUATES

LD011756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Today in the Great Kremlin Palace a reception was held in honor of the graduates of the military academies. It was arranged by the USSR Defense Ministry and by the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Present at the reception were generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, as well as successful graduates from the Soviet higher military education establishments and professional teachers who have trained ideologically formed and highly qualified cadres for the army and navy. Present at the reception were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dmitriyev and Savinkin, chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; first deputy USSR ministers and deputy USSR ministers of defense; marshals of the Soviet Union; and other prominent military leaders.

Comrade Ustinov made a speech before the assembly and to a warm welcome. He cordially congratulated the graduates and all the personnel of military academies on producing another group of specialists for the army and navy and wished them great success in their future work for further strengthening the Armed Forces of the Soviet state and the armies of the countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Ustinov said that it is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that I convey to you great soldierly greetings and cordial congratulations from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the USSR Defense Council [Soviet Oborony SSSR] and marshal of the Soviet Union. Those taking part in the reception greeted this information with tumultuous and prolonged applause.

After that, the USSR minister of defense read the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, which express cordial congratulations to the generals and officers of the Armed Forces and friends in combat from the armies of the fraternal countries on the successful completion of military studies.

On behalf of those present, all the graduates of the military academies, and the entire personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov expressed warm gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee of the party, the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Brezhnev personally, for their great care and concern for the Armed Forces and their cordial congratulations and good wishes, and assured them that the graduates of the military academies would live up to the trust accorded them and would successfully carry out any tasks put before them in defending our homeland. The speaker further stated that the Soviet Union's peaceable policy is counterposed by aggressive imperialist circles, above all by the United States, which pursue a course toward aggravating international tensions. They are openly declaring themselves against detente, are building up the arms race and increasing military appropriations. Our party and its Leninist Central Committee draw the necessary conclusions from the complex international situation. While resolving the great creative problems they do not overlook for a single day questions pertaining to strengthening the Soviet Union's defense might.

In conclusion, the USSR minister of defense said that our glorious Armed Forces live in united thought and aspiration with the whole people. Surrounded by care and attention from the party and government and nationwide affection, they stand vigilantly, together with the armies of the fraternal socialist states, on guard of peace and socialism. The reception in honor of the graduates of military academies took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.